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RUDE PRAVO VIEWS WARSAW PACT BUDGET CUT PROPOSALS

LD171000 Prague CTK in English 0805 GMT 17 Jan 81

[Text] Prague, 17 Jan (CETEKA)--The Soviet Union spends on its defence and on the fulfillment of its commitments to allies only so much that is necessary--no more and no less--and has put forward many proposals for a general coordinated reduction of military budgets of the individual countries, RUDE PRAVO said today.

In order to make the myth about a "Soviet military threat", exaggerated by Western propaganda to absurd dimensions, sound as credible as possible, its authors speak of the allegedly rising military spendings of the USSR, claiming that they considerably exceed its defence needs, the daily said.

It pointed out that Warsaw Treaty member states have voiced readiness to agree on a reduction of military budgets either by an equal percentage or in absolute numbers on a serious basis. As the first step, they proposed the freezing of military budgets and steps towards their reduction. Unfortunately, none of these constructive and realistic disarmament proposals have met with understanding from Western governments, the daily added.

ADN REPORTS RESULTS OF 98TH CEMA SESSION IN MOSCOW

LD171138 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1701 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] Moscow, 16 Jan (ADN)--At its 98th meeting, which took place in Moscow 13-15 January, the CEMA Executive Committee reviewed the progress made in drafting agreements for the implementation of longer-term target programs of cooperation and decided on measures for further accelerating this work. The meeting was chaired by Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers. The GDR was represented by Dr Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

According to the communique published Friday, representatives of the member countries held consultations on perfecting cooperation in science and technology. Interested member countries considered it right to pursue a coordinated scientific-technical policy, to establish closer cooperation in science, technology, and production, and to intensify their integrated approach to planning.

At its 98th meeting, the CEMA Executive Committee discussed questions of scientific-technical cooperation, in particular the development of machines and plant complexes, as well as progressive technologies which would safeguard a substantially higher efficiency of social production. It was also decided to take measures for the rational use of raw materials and fuels and for further raising the technical level and quality of the products of mutual trade.

The Executive Committee instructed the bodies of the council to draw up proposals for extending the cooperation of the member countries to better cover fuel and energy requirements during the period up to 1990. It also dealt with the report on the joint work of opening up the Orenburg natural gas deposit and the construction of Europe's biggest gas pipeline from Orenburg to the western border of the USSR.

The Executive Committee approved the plan for continued multilateral projects during the 1981-1985 period in the development of modern digital-controlled cutting machine tools and for raising their output at a high technical level.

Cooperation in the sphere of public health is to be intensified, especially in solving the problems of cardiac, circulatory and virus diseases, malignant neoplasms, the transplantation of organs and tissues, and the development of new drugs and medical equipment.

The Executive Committee instructed the conference of ministers in charge of domestic trade to proceed with further developments in cooperation to increase the range of goods available on the domestic markets.

At the meeting, a general agreement was signed on multilateral cooperation of CEMA member countries interested in supporting Vietnam in accelerating the development of its science and technology during the period up to 1990.

POLAND'S GRABSKI, CEMA EMBASSY COUNSELORS MEET

LD152248 Warsaw PAP in English 2016 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Jan (PAP)--Member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, PUWP CC Secretary Tadeusz Grabski met here today with commercial and economic counselors of the embassies of the socialist countries, members of the CMEA.

He informed the gathering about the current economic situation of Poland, assumptions of the plan for 1981, especially in the area of economic cooperation and trade, the chief directions of economic reform--foreign trade included.

Poland's export to the CMEA countries last year was equal to that in 1979 while the import from these countries exceeded the 1979 level by about 10 per cent. Thus Poland has recorded a trade deficit resulting in a debt amounting to 1,000 million roubles. The deficit occurred due to Poland's failure to carry out the agreed deliveries of various products, especially coal.

Considerable sums of money in the import from the USSR, the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria and Vietnam account for extra deliveries of consumer goods, in particular foodstuffs, raw and intermediate materials, supplied by these countries in assistance requested by Poland. The USSR and the GDR have also granted Poland hard currency credits for the urgent purchase of goods in capitalist countries.

Poland's export and import this year will be shaped according to the bilateral trade protocols that are being concluded and which reflect the possibilities and mutual development needs of the individual countries. The implementation of specialization and cooperation agreements will be continued as well as new agreements will be concluded, in particular those stemming from the long term cooperation programmes of the CMEA states, Tadeusz Grabski said.

SHEHU ATTENDS DISTRICT MEETING, HOXHA LETTER READ

AU181430 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 18 Jan 81

[Text] Tirana, 18 Jan (ATA)--The inhabitants of the beautiful township of Ksamil, working people of Vrina agricultural enterprise and other working people of Saranda District, gathered at a grand meeting yesterday to get acquainted with the letter the beloved leader of the party and the people, Comrade Enver Hoxha, addressed to the working people of Saranda District these days.

Present were also the member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Mehmet Shehu, the Minister of Agriculture Themie Thomai and leading cadres of the party and state power in the district.

The letter was read out by the first secretary of the district party committee Jashar Menzelxhiu. Through this letter Comrade Enver Hoxha congratulates the working people of Saranda about the progress made and the recent satisfactory achievements of their district in its economic and cultural development and highly assesses the great work done for the transformation of Ksamil, this once barren area of our country, into a big and prosperous garden, into a wonderful plantation of citrus trees and olive groves.

Comrade Enver Hoxha's letter was listened to with great attention and applauded with enthusiasm by those present.

Leading cadres of the Vrina agricultural enterprise and other working people who took the floor expressed the great joy of all the working people of the district about this assessment the party makes of them, recalled with emotion those unforgettable days of March 1978 when they had in their fold Comrade Enver Hoxha and stressed that they will work still more, with passion and optimism, with a high revolutionary spirit to carry into life his very valuable advice and instructions so as to make still more beautiful this area of our southern coastal line.

Amidst the ovations the floor was taken by Comrade Mehmet Shehu. After expressing his joy of being amongst the workers of new Ksamil at the moments when Comrade Enver Hoxha's congratulations are being conveyed to them, he highly appraised the great revolutionary work of theirs, of all the voluntary young men and young women who have come from far and wide in the country, who through their sweat, tireless efforts and courage created a beautiful plantation on the rocky terrain, in which flourish today 120 thousand of citrus trees and 60 thousand olive groves.

Speaking about the correct economic policy our party and state have implemented, he stressed that on the basis of this policy socialist Albania has ensured high rates of development. And this occurs at a time when the capitalist-revisionist world has been plunged in a profound economic-financial crisis.

Further on Comrade Mehmet Shehu spoke about the brilliant prospects opened to our country by the 7th Five-Year Plan and stressed that this magnificent five-year plan will be realized by totally relying on our own forces. The increase of industrial production, agricultural one and national income will be 2-3 times larger than the increase of the population. These high rates of development are achieved only in a country which is led by a Marxist-Leninist party as our party is and by a wonderful people as our people is.

Comrade Mehmet Shehu gave advice and instructions for the further development of agriculture in the Saranda District. All, united to a man round the party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, he said mobilize ourselves still more, throw ourselves in offensive, with the communists in the van, in order to turn into reality the great tasks we are faced with during the new five-year plan.

The participants at the meeting sent a telegram to the beloved leader of our party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha.

RADIO ACCUSES SECRETARY BROWN OF 'SLANDERING' USSR

AU190900 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0530 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Text] Harold Brown, U.S. defense secretary, one day before resigning from his office, decided once again to frighten the American people with the notorious "Soviet threat."

At a farewell meeting with correspondents accredited t[illegible]ne Pentagon, Brown did not spare his attacks against the Soviet Union. He spoke about some kind of Soviet aspirations in the Persian Gulf area. In doing so, Harold Brown was by no means embarrassed by the fact that it is actually the United States that is expanding military preparations, establishing military bases and concentrating a tremendous military "armada" in an area so far away from its own territory.

ZHIVKOVA-LED DELEGATION RETURNS HOME FROM MOSCOW

AU171512 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 17 Jan 81

[Text] The Bulgarian delegation led by Lyudmila Zhivkova, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Committee for Culture, has returned from Moscow. The delegation signed a plan in Moscow on scientific and cultural cooperation between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Bulgaria for 1981-85 and a 1981 cooperation protocol.

At Sofia Airport the delegation was welcomed by Georgi Yordanov; Lyubomir Pavlov, chief of the Cultural Department at the BCP Central Committee; deputy chairmen of the Committee for Culture and deputy ministers of foreign affairs. Nikita Tolubeyev, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria, was also present.

Statement on Return

AU171953 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 17 Jan 81

[Text] The Bulgarian cultural delegation led by Comrade Lyudmila Zhivkova has returned from Moscow. During its stay in Moscow, a 5-year plan on cultural and scientific cooperation and a 1981 cooperation protocol were signed.

At Sofia Airport Lyudmila Zhivkova made a statement to Bulgarian radio, television and the press: [begin recording] There is no doubt that our cultural cooperation will expand and deepen within the next few years. During the talks we had in the Soviet Union as well as in the Ukraine SSR the desire and readiness of the two countries, of the cultural institutions and of the cultural and scientific figures were expressed on expanding and deepening this cooperation, a cooperation which will actually be carried out during the 5-year plans of our socialist societies and under the sign of the decisions of our party congresses. Our cultural delegation and I personally as leader of the Bulgarian delegation had the opportunity to become acquainted with a number of aspects in the development of the cultural processes in the Soviet Union and to have talks with representatives of culture, science and prominent leaders of Soviet culture and science. We also had the opportunity to have a number of meetings and talks with Soviet children and [words indistinct] of Soviet society which was carried out during the rich cultural program organized for our delegation, so that our delegation succeeded during its 4-day visit in feeling the creative atmosphere, an atmosphere particularly active in connection with the participatio[illegible] of the Soviet forces in the precongress days.

There is no doubt that the talks and meetings we also had with Soviet minister of culture, Comrade Demichev, and with the minister of culture of the Ukraine SSR as well as with responsible party and state leaders of the Soviet Union will contribute to further expanding our mutual relations. During these talks, we also exchanged views on how we will organize the programs and cultural plans in connection with the congresses of our parties and also how we will work out and achieve in practice a mutual cultural program for marking the 1,300th anniversary of the founding of the Bulgarian state as well as for worthily marking the 1,500th anniversary of the Bulgarian people's founding of the city of Kiev.

In this connection, I would like to emphasize and communicate to our cultural public and to the Bulgarian people that on the occasion of Bulgaria's 1,300th jubilee and as a mark of respect for Bulgarian culture and history, Comrade Demichev presented a gift to the Bulgarian people on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and the Soviet people--an old 16th century Bulgarian manuscript in Bulgarian--which represents the gratitude for the Bulgarian people's contribution to the development of culture and history of mankind. [end recording]

BCP'S OGNYAN DOYNOV RETURNS HOME FROM GREECE

AU171652 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 17 Jan 81

[Text] Ognyan Doynov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, who was in Greece on vacation at the invitation of the Greek Communist Party Central Committee, has returned home.

He was welcomed by Dimitur Stanishev and Milko Balev, secretaries of the BCP Central Committee; Vladimir Sandev, first secretary of the Blagoevgrad Okrug party committee; and by responsible officials of the BCP Central Committee.

TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA IN SOFIA

AU161941 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] Sofia, 16 Jan (BTA)--A trade and payments protocol signed by Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia today on the year 1981 provides for their trade exchange to grow by about six per cent as compared to the exchange planned in the long-term agreement. The proportion of specialized and industrial joint production will reach 30 per cent in bilateral trade.

Bulgaria will supply Czechoslovakia with metalprocessing and handling and hoisting machines, electrical engineering, chemical, metallurgical and agricultural products, as well as products of the automobile industry, automation means and consumer goods. Imports from Czechoslovakia will include metalprocessing, forge-and-press and road-building complete sets, power generation installations and equipment for the textile, leather, polygraphic, chemical and rubber industries, computer equipment, electric train entines, "Tatra" and "Skoda" heavy lorries, "Skoda" passenger cars, coke, chemical and metallurgical products.

BTA REPORTS DATA ON COUNTRY'S POPULATION GROWTH

AU151456 Sofia BTA in English 1345 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] Sofia, 15 Jan (BTA)--According to data by the committee on uniform system for social information with the Council of Ministers, on December 31st, 1980, Bulgaria's population numbered 8,878,000; 5,539,100 (or 62.4 per cent) of the people are town-dwellers and the remaining 3,338,900-villagers. Women continue to predominate over men in the ratio--they make up 4,453,200 (50.2 per cent). In 1980 the live births were 126,577, of whom 85,886 in the towns. At the same time the mortality cases ran at 95,000-50,900 in the villages and 44,100 in the towns. The trend of considerably reducing children's mortality rate continues to grow. The marriages of last year are reported to be 68,592. The highest number of them was registered in the counties of Kurdzhali and Sofia, and the fewest--in the counties of Vidin and Lovech.

COMMENTATORS VIEW POLISH WARNING STRIKE, DISSIDENCE

Sojka on Transport Strike

LD161912 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] The Solidarity trade union today declared so-called warning strikes in some Polish towns. Frantisek Sojka, our correspondent, reports now from Warsaw on one of them:

[Sojka] In accordance with previous predictions by the organization of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity in the municipal transport enterprise in Warsaw and by the Mazowsze Solidarity regional leadership, a so-called warning strike took place in the Polish capital between 0800 and 1200 today. Buses and streetcars returned to their depots for that period and did not resume operations until midday.

The strike was organized as a protest against alleged repressions by the management of the transport enterprise against employees who did not come to work last Saturday. In reality, what is involved is the fact that according to a decision taken previously by the government, Saturday, 10 January had been declared a working day and those who did not come to work are thus not entitled to their wages for that day. An appeal by the representatives of the city calling on the employees to fulfill their duty and to display a sense of responsibility failed to find a response.

The interruption of the municipal transport meant that many workers and students reached their places of work and schools only with great difficulty. The Solidarity trade union thus demonstrated once again how little it cares about the normalization of the internal political situation in the Polish People's Republic.

'Tense Atmosphere' Created

LD170048 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 2045 GMT 16 Jan 81

[From the "24 Hours Abroad" program]

[Text] As is known, Solidarity has intentionally created a tense atmosphere around the second working Saturday of this year in the Polish People's Republic. Despite appeals for civic responsibility issued by city and media representatives, a 4-hour, so-called warning strike affecting municipal transport was held in Warsaw today. As Comrade Kania said recently, it is no secret that Solidarity is an organization in which resolute enemies of socialism are also operating. Today's strike confirmed that these forces have not given up their attacks to ensure that the everyday life of the capital does not return to normal. This time they chose as the reason for their action the alleged sanctions which the employees of the capital's transport enterprises are allegedly in danger of incurring for not attending the working Saturday of 10 January. The Solidarity leaders are trying to pass off as sanctions the fact that the employees who on that day failed to fulfill their working duties in line with existing regulations will not receive a wage.

This step taken by Solidarity came at the very time that voices within Polish society can be heard saying that it is necessary to put an end to demagogic, unlawful (?adventures) and to direct attention to how to work better, because only thus is it possible to get society out of the current difficult economic situation.

It is also worth noting that on the very eve of the strike the American ambassador in Poland had talks with the Solidarity leaders in Gdansk. These days other circumstances are emerging, testifying to the close cooperation between Solidarity and the reactionary American trade union center, AFL-CIO, which is providing Solidarity with generous injections of dollars for its subversive activity.

## Links With AFL-CIO

LD161918 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] Discussing the situation in Poland and the antisocialist orientation of leaders of the Solidarity unions in Poland, Radio Prague's analyst Jiri Roskot mentions the fact that at 0800 this morning public transport had come to a standstill in Warsaw. Our analyst points out that this 4-hour strike has been inspired by leaders of the Solidarity unions grouped around the unions' leader Lech Walesa and is to be viewed as a further antisocialist action. This group is seeking further pretexts to undermine the program of Poland's United Workers' Party and Government aimed at the country's socialist regeneration. This time Walesa's supporters decided to protest against the justified decision of the government not to endorse people's absence from work on 10 January following an appeal of the Solidarity unions.

The general line to be pursued by the Solidarity leadership continues to be the subject of lively discussion. Some people still believe statements by Lech Walesa to the effect that the Solidarity organization is interested only in the rights of the working people and not in politics. But, as a matter of fact, the leadership of Solidarity is politically oriented and, moreover, oriented against the rights of the working people. Encouraging strikes while honest work can improve the situation of Poland's economy speaks for itself.

Moreover, there are alarming news reports about links between the Walesa leadership of Solidarity and a variety of groups and organizations in the West which are clearly antisocialist. One of them is the American trade union organization AFL-CIO. Last December its financial assistance to Solidarity amounted to $25,000. By January 1981 this figure has risen to $160,000. Although the Solidarity leadership is speaking of voluntary help, a question or two should be raised in this question. For example, would it be possible that AFL-CIO, a trade union organization propagating anticommunism and doing precious little for the rights of America's working people, were to raise this money in support of the socialist regeneration of Poland? To presume this would be rather naive.

A number of even more weighty questions arose after Mr Kahn, one of the AFL-CIO bosses, had maintained that AFL-CIO had done nothing unless requested by Walesa. This helps define the political profile of Solidarity leaders grouped around Lech Walesa. With the assistance of Lech Walesa, the AFL-CIO, a component of the U.S. bourgeois political system, has become a bridgehead used by the United States for interfering in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Poland.

There is an obvious answer to the question whether this is in the interests of socialism and to the benefit of the people of Poland. It certainly is not.

## Horsky on Economy

LD181458 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 18 Jan 81

[Review of international developments of the past week by Ivan Horsky]

[Excerpt] During the past week, in our news reporting the situation in Poland again occupied a prominent position. It is characterized by the continuing galvanization of antisocialist forces, although not in such an aggravated form as in the autumn. Despite this the situation continues to be explosive, caused by ill-considered and often even provocative actions by some sections of the Solidarity trade union center. Smaller or larger strikes occurred at several places, in no way accelerating the socialist renewal of our northern neighbors.

The current leadership of the Polish party and state is conscious of the complexity of the problems which have emerged. It appeals to the civic awareness of the Poles, the majority of whom are seeing more and more clearly the untenability of the current situation. Last week Comrade Stanislaw Kania, too, pointed out this reality. He said in his speech to the first secretaries of party organizations of the largest Polish enterprises that there cannot be a dual power in the state, for the acknowledgement of such a state of affairs would mean anarchy and would endanger the embarked-upon course of socialist renewal. At the same time, the party is endeavoring to broaden socialist democracy but this democracy must have a single aim: the well-being of the nation. This is why Polish communists, as the first secretary of the party's Central Committee said, are pointing out and at the same time fighting actively against counterrevolutionary forces which have penetrated Solidarity and which are trying to misuse it for the advancement of their aims.

They are doing so also under the pretext of the introduction of all Saturdays as non-working days. Although it is true, on the one hand, that this is one of the items in the Gdansk accords between the government and the working people from the coastal regions reached in August last year, the economic situation of Poland does not allow an immediate transition to a 5-day working week. At the same time, it is apparent that the majority of members of the new trade unions are conscious of the realistic possibilities in this respect, and this also applies to their leadership which showed its willingness to have talks with the government to solve this problem. The trouble is, however, that a radical minority, encouraged by the self-appointed advisors, is apparently guided by the slogan: The worse, the better.

Some representatives of Solidarity as well as some circles in the West are trying to describe the fight of the Polish Government to restore order as an attempt at confrontation with Solidarity, despite the fact that it was certain sections of that trade union center themselves which chose such a course of action.

In this situation the party leadership is understandably trying to strengthen the unity, dynamism and discipline within the party because this is an essential prerequisite for it to be able to fulfill its social role. The future of Poland depends on what kind of party the PZPR will be, and the well-being of the country is linked with socialism, said Stanislaw Kania at the aforementioned meeting.

In this not easy struggle for socialist renewal the true Polish patriots have economic and moral support and help from the socialist states and they are also supported by all progressive forces in the world. Even some Western communications media, which are not that favorably inclined to socialism--for instance the Belgian newspaper LA CITE- were forced under the pressure of economic indices to admit that the prime condition in Poland is restoration of the orderly functioning of the economy and increased production both for domestic needs and for export.

## Attack on Michnik Article

AU161700 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 Jan 81 p 7

[Vladimir Belysev article: "A Provocateur and His Instigators: Antisocialist Forces in Poland Receive Support From Outside"]

[Text] Bourgeois propaganda has furnished more evidence of the hypocrisy of declarations on "noninterference" in the internal affairs of Poland that can be heard in the West. That evidence is furnished by an article by Adam Michnik, one of the leaders of anti-socialist forces in Poland, published by the Hamburg magazine DER SPIEGEL. [paragraph continues]

After publishing a program for overthrowing the existing social and state system in Poland in articles by L. Moczulski, J. Kuron and other active enemies of socialism in Poland, this West German weekly has placed its pages again at the disposal of an ideologue of an antisocialist subversive organization--KOR (Committee for the Defense of Workers).

The mass communications media in the West, including the DER SPIEGEL magazine, have been explaining extensively and in detail the plans and practical advice of this "committee," as well as of the so-called Confederation of Independent Poland movement for the defense of human and civil rights and other associations whose goal is to liquidate the foundations of socialism in Poland. On the air and through other channels those "advisers" have been forcing plans and recommendations on the Poles on how to slow down and halt the process of stabilization in the country, exacerbate the political atmosphere and prevent the PZPR and all patriotic forces from normalizing economic and social life.

By publishing A. Michnik's article, the Hamburg magazine carried on that "destabilizing line," thus complementing and developing the "ideological and organizational platform" which it propagated in the previously published material of the Committee for the Defense of Workers and other Polish antisocialist groups.

What features of the Polish dissidents' new theoretical and practical elucidations have attracted such attention from imperialist propagandists?

So far the circles of Polish antisocialist opposition have been adhering to "leftist" concepts of seizing power; now they have chosen a new tactic. "Adjusting" himself to the reality of socialist Poland's constitutional and legal structures and international bonds of alliance, this leader of the Committee for the Defense of Workers calls merely for "limiting" the PZPR's leading role, for bringing about "pluralist" principles of organizing society.

Despite all his juggling with words--from reflections on the "ideals of freedom" down to anxious sighs over whether "the Polish nation will exist" if it fails to be guided by the instructions of A. Michnik and his followers--the author finally exposes his true goals.

It transpires from what he says that he needs "pluralism" only to enable the forces inimical to socialism to gain supremacy, to enable the organization of which he considers himself to be one of the "leaders" and which he is trying to present as some sort of a "leading force" in Polish society to bring about its plans, free of any obstacles, to seize political power, plans that are directed against the people. It is no accident that DER SPIEGEL places emphasis on A. Michnik's idea that the "committee" he represents should "turn" into a moral and political force operating beyond the limits of its actual potential.

It is natural that imperialist circles in the West are impressed by the plans of a "peaceful" counterrevolution being worked out by KOR and other similar organizations.

We all know that in the past antisocialist forces following the tactics of seizing power by force suffered more than one defeat. After analyzing the causes of those failures the organizers of KOR arrived at the conclusion, as TRYBUNA LUDU wrote, that the future belongs to "autonomous" organizations, which will be able to successfully oppose the party and authorities. By the way, at the beginning of last August's events in Poland the dissident rag GLOS expressing the views of A. Michnik and his followers wrote that the establishment of "free trade unions" will tear out "a substantial part of social life from under the authorities' control" and will create "favorable conditions for the emergence and activity of other organizations."

Unmasking the background of the KOR leaders' true plans, TRYBUNA LUDU noted that in 1980 they completely changed their tactics and went over to the position of "gradually liquidating" the gains of socialism in the Polish People's Republic to bring about a "creeping counterrevolution" program. For the time being this organization is still trying to veil its true face--the face of an irreconcilable enemy of real socialism in Poland and a representative of anti-Soviet views.

But that which strikes the eye cannot be concealed. Both L. Moczulski--the organizer of the so-called Confederation of Independent Poland, who was imprisoned for subversive antistate activity--and J. Kuron, A. Michnik's "collaborator" in the Committee for the Defense of Workers, have failed in that. And the spokesman of the antisocialist programmatic masterpiece published in the DER SPIEGEL magazine, too, will fail.

A. Michnik, a 35-year old representative of the "intellectual elite," calls himself a historian and has been working for many years in the field of antisocialist dissidence. Ignoring historical facts, he claims that the present "structure of power" was allegedly "imposed" on Poland in 1944. Even if he has only an indirect affinity for historical sciences, how can he be ignorant of the price at which Poland obtained its state independence and sovereignty, how can he fail to know with whose help it was obtained? Fighting alongside Polish patriots against fascism, some 600,000 Soviet soldiers laid down their lives and have remained forever in Poland.

The publication of A. Michnik's provocative article in the DER SPIEGEL magazine confirms again that antisocialist elements within the Polish People's Republic are finding support among Poland's enemies in the mass communications media in the West, who are stepping up their slanderous campaign against the Polish People's Republic.

PRACE on Michnik

LD191024 Prague CTK in English 0810 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Text] Prague, 19 Jan (CTK)--The publication of an article by Adam Michnik, a leader of Polish anti-socialist elements, in the West German DER SPIEGEL magazine is new confirmation that these elements, forming themselves inside Poland, find support among the country's enemies beyond its borders, the trade union daily PRACE commented today.

It noted that western media are systematically feeding an anti-Poland campaign to perpetuate the line of destabilization so obstinately followed by the anti-socialist groups in Poland. However, few give lectures so frequently warning against interference in Poland's internal affairs as bourgeois propaganda. Simultaneously the same media willingly lend themselves to voices offering recipes for Poland for which "interference" is a weak expression, PRACE wrote.

The KOR organization, of which Michnik is a representative, has fully taken the positions of a "gradual liquidation" of socialism in Poland and installation of a counterrevolutionary program. It attempts to conceal this intention before the Polish public especially under the excessive nationalism. The daily pointed out that the concept of silent counterrevolution, being worked out by the KOR and similar other organizations, makes a great impression on the West. It is not by chance that DER SPIEGEL points out those ideas of Adam Michnik testifying to his endeavour to paralyze the moral and political strength of the nation with the help of the KOR, PRACE stressed.

ATTACK ON USSR IRAN EMBASSY 'DELIBERATE PROVOCATION'

AU161247 Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 14 Jan 81 p 7

[Dr Dusan Harustiak commentary" "The Background to Provocations"]

[Text] The vandalism by some extreme reactionary, fanaticized elements in Tehran on 27 December last year, directed against the USSR embassy in the Iranian capital, was planned ahead of time. It was a deliberate provocation. That day was the first anniversary of Babrak Karmal's revolutionary government's coming to power in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and the instigators of that provocation wanted to demonstrate, through their barbarism, that the reaction will continue its sabotage activities against the legitimate Afghan Government and the Soviet Union.

This action constituted a violation of the norms governing relations among states--norms that have been tested in practice over 100 years and that are rooted in international conventions--as well as a violation of the elementary principles characterizing civilized states, as was stressed in the Soviet Government's statement conveyed to the Iranian ambassador to the USSR, who was summored on Monday to the Soviet Union's Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

It has been confirmed that the Iranian authorities were informed in advance about the planned attack against the USSR embassy and, in spite of that, did not take any effective steps to prevent it. The USSR Government has already lodged a protest with the Iranian Government over this matter. However, threats by some elements persist. The unofficial declaration by Iranian officials on the incident only proves that they have taken the perpetrators under their protection, as is stated in the Soviet Government's statement. Such an attitude almost amounts to instigating other hostile actions against Soviet institutions and Soviet citizens in Iran. Those activities are all the more incomprehensible as they affect the diplomatic mission and citizens of a friendly neighboring country that was the first to welcome the antimonarchist revolution in Iran and which consistently extends to the Iranian people moral, political and practical aid in their struggle against forces trying to liquidate that revolution.

It is no secret that behind those terrorist actions stand the espionage services of imperialist countries, especially the American CIA. Iran, and Tehran in particular, for many decades were and continue to be a nest of imperialist espionage for forging plans of subversive actions against the Soviet Union. It is also no secret that Beijing and Islamabad maintain very close contacts with U.S. espionage organizations.

The present counterrevolutionary, subversive activity against the Afghan Democratic Republic, Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Democratic Kampuchea and Laos is based precisely on that criminal alliance.

U.S. USES HOSTAGE ISSUE FOR MILITARY AIMS IN IRAN

LD182005 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 18 Jan 81

[Text] The protracted discussions about the release of the U.S. hostages was used by the United States to (?center) its military potential (?namely) air force, into the Middle East Area. In British military circles there were also discussions about moving the U.S. contingents to the Spanish and Turkish bases. This means danger of another American venture against Iran with much wider consequences, of course, than last year's effort of the special commandos to liberate the U.S. hostages. It is clear that the United States want to gain influence in the further political development of Iran.

CRUDE OIL CONTRACT WITH USSR SIGNED IN MOSCOW

AU161153 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 Jan 81 p 7

[Text] Moscow (CTK)--A contract for deliveries of crude oil products from the Soviet Union to Czechoslovakia this year was signed in Moscow yesterday by representatives of the Chemapol Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Enterprise and the Soyuznefteksport Soviet All-Union Foreign Trade Association. The value of the deliveries amounts to R70 million.

TRADE PROTOCOL FOR 1981 SIGNED WITH NORWAY

LD162359 Prague CTK in English 1715 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] Prague, 16 Jan (CTK)--A protocol on Czechoslovak-Norwegian trade in 1981 was signed here Friday at the end of a regular session of the Czechoslovak-Norwegian mixed commission for trade.

A four-day session met to consider the results of mutual exchange of goods in 1980 and discuss possibilities of further development of economic cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Norway in 1981. It was stated that the course of exchange of goods in 1980 was favorable and that the number of projects for economic cooperation (?increased).

GUINEAN INTERIOR MINISTER DEPARTS FOR HOME

LD161850 Prague CTK in English 1727 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] Prague, 16 Jan (CTK)--Guinean Minister of the Interior Sekou Cherif left for home Friday after ending his official visit to Czechoslovakia. He was seen off by Czechoslovak Minister of the Interior Jaromir Obzina and other representatives of the ministry.

HAMAN ADDRESSES PARTY ALL-FACTORY CONFERENCE

LD180448 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 17 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Frankness, a businesslike attitude, critical exactingness and an endeavor to increase the effectiveness of production have dominated discussions at today's enterprise and all-factory conferences of the CPCZ. The conference at the automobile factory, national enterprise, in Mlada Boleslav was attended by Josef Haman, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. In his speech he expressed appreciation for the initiative and selflessness of the entire working collective in fulfilling last year's plan. At the same time he singled out the responsibility with which they are approaching new tasks, in particular in raising the quality of production.

Comrade Haman stressed that we have to step up our efforts to eliminate subjective shortcomings and mistakes, to dwell critically and self-critically on what is impeding a better utilization of the potential of our national economy. Josef Haman went on to say that in the 1980's we shall be working under complicated economic conditions and for this reason it is essential to ensure that the Seventh 5-Year Plan becomes a 5-year plan of high efficacy and quality.

WASTE OF BREAD CONTRADICTS SOCIALIST BELIEF

AU161245 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Jan 81 Weekend Supplement p 1

[Jan Siles article: "Bread in Garbage Cans"]

[Text] Everybody with a trace of a thrifty turn of mind gets heartache when he sees bread in garbage cans. In our country, we do not throw away only stale hunks of bread. Whole quarters and halves of loaves end up in the garbage cans. [paragraph continues]

After New Year's Day, I saw a whole, intact loaf of bread in the garbage can of our apartment house, among all the rubbish meant to be taken away. Some person was too greedy before the holidays, and thought he would gorge himself. Perhaps he was afraid that he would have nothing to "supplement" his boiled smoked pork roast with horse-radish. The waste of bread and other kinds of food is becoming a serious social problem in our country. Such behavior contradicts one of our most basic postulates--respect for work. Of course, nobody needs to be reminded how much effort and social means must be spent to extract grain from the soil, to take it through all the diverse transformations up to the last phase when it becomes bread. The waste of bread is also an economic problem. We buy part of the grain abroad. In the last few years, its price has been rapidly rising. Cereals have become a strategic commodity. At times it is impossible to get them, not even for payment in gold. The grain price on the world market will continue to rise, since mankind multiplies far more rapidly than the production of basic foodstuffs increases.

Everybody with even a trace of a thrifty turn of mind must be upset also by all kinds of other things--for instance, by the way bread is sometimes delivered. On the shelves (or in containers) of the bakery vans, the loaves are squeezed together as though they were meant to turn into pancakes during their trip to the shop.... Such disrespect for bread on the part of the "professionals" who make their living by it both angers and enrages one. The bread is frequently sticky, and sours by the hour. True, plastic-wrapped bread usually has a note attached to it saying "consume within 3 days." But often this is not possible; modern families are too scattered, each member eats somewhere different and the bread at home is not consumed within the prescribed deadline. However, from my own experience I know that some loaves last a week or more and remain in top condition, and are eaten to the very last crumb. Does this mean that different recipes are used? Or do we have here an expression of the differing approaches of collectives? Or else, in instances when sticky bread is taken out of the oven, does this show a misplaced endeavor to achieve extraordinary accomplishment?

It is not always the consumer who is to blame for bread being in the garbage cans. The quality of bread should draw far more attention from all the appropriate authorities, and also every producer of our basic foodstuffs. What will your answer be, expert bakers from Bratislava, Kosice, Banska Bystrica, Zilina, Presov, Nitra, Martin, Trencin...?

## BRIEFS

SUGAR PRODUCTION--A total of 900,000 tons of sugar beets have been processed in the North Moravian sugar refineries thus far. More than 50 percent of sugar production will be exported. For the first time this year the sugar refineries are producing liquid sugar (some 1,400 tons of it) for industrial enterprises. [Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 10 Jan 81 p 2 AU]

NUCLEAR POWERPLANT PROGRAM--The newly expanded boiler shop of the Vitkovice Klement Gottwald Iron and Engineering Works will make it possible not only to manufacture steam generators, volume compensators and other components for the VVER-440 powerplants, but, by the end of the current 5-year plan, also components for 1,000-megawatt nuclear powerplants. In each year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the enterprise is to produce 12 steam generators and 2 volume compensators for 10 blocks of the VVER-440 nuclear powerplants in the CSSR. [Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 10 Jan 81 pp 1, 2 AU]

NEW ELECTRIC LINE--A new 400 kilovolt high-voltage electric line connecting Levice with Liptovska Mara was put into operation this week. The project cost more than Kcs209 million and it links the northern and southern power mainlines. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Jan 81 p 2 AU]

YEPISHEV ATTENDS BERLIN SOVIET ARMY GROUP MEETING

LD161536 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] The further improvement of party political work in order to increase watchfulness and combat readiness was discussed on Friday by the communists of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany.

At a delegates' conference of the CPSU organizations they reported on further initiatives by the army members in preparation of the 26th party congress.

Army Gen Mikhail Zaytsev, supreme commander of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany, spoke about the subject "main directions of the economic and social development of the USSR until 1985 and in the period until 1990."

The meeting was also attended by the chief of the Political Main Administration of the Soviet Army and Navy, Army General Yepishev.

DOLGIKH-LED CPSU DELEGATION VISITS HALLE, POTSDAM

Halle Bezirk Visit

LD162126 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] The CPSU delegation headed by Central Committee Secretary Vladimir Dolgikh now touring the GDR was given a cordial welcome in Halle Bezirk today. Werner Felfe, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the bezirk executive briefed the visitors on how the SED's policy was being put into practice in this industrial region.

The bezirk contains many examples of economic integration testifying to the constant deepening of cooperation. One of these is a new installation at the Rettsted Kupfer-Silberhuette of the Mansfeld plant which the visitors inspected. It was developed and built jointly with Soviet experts.

This evening a cordial meeting with brigades bearing the names of Soviet cosmonauts took place.

Continues Tour

LD180750 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 17 Jan 81

[Text] On the second day of its visit to Halle Bezirk the delegation of the CPSU Central Committee which is in the GDR and is led by Secretary Vladimir Dolgikh today visited the metal processing combine, Halle, and the Leuna chemicals combine. The Soviet guests were briefed in the metal processing combine on the efforts to collect, effectively process and use secondary raw materials. There is close cooperation with USSR institutes and enterprises in investigating and solving these problems. In the Luena chemicals combine the delegation visited, among other things, the most important integration project of the GDR chemicals industry with the Soviet Union, the Polymir 60 plant.

Potsdam Visit

LD190058 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 18 Jan 81

[Text] A CPSU delegation led by Central Committee Secretary Vladimir Dolgikh, today visited Potsdam. Accompanied by the first secretary of the Potsdam Bezirk executive, Guenther Jahn, the delegation viewed Schloss Cecilienhof, where almost 36 years ago the Potsdam agreement was signed, and also the new palace in the Sansouci Park. Vladimir Dolgikh expressed his admiration for the authorities' efforts in preserving the valuable cultural monuments.

PLANNING CHIEF MEETS WITH CSSR PLANNING OFFICIAL

AU161348 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Jan 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On Wednesday, Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the GDR State Planning Commiss on, received Vladimir Janza, minister and first deputy chairman of the CSSR State Planning Commission, for friendly talks.

An extensive exchange of views took place on the basis of the fundamental agreements between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, about problems related to the planning and management of the national economy and to deepening economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries.

Participating in the talks were Heinz Klopfer, member of the Council of Ministers and state secretary of the State Planning Commission, as well as CSSR ambassador to the GDR Frantisek Hamouz.

KRENZ ARRIVES IN HELSINKI FOR YOUTH FORUM

LD190214 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2146 GMT 18 Jan 81

[Text] Helsinki, 18 Jan (ADN)--A youth delegation led by the first secretary of the Free German Youth Central Council, Egon Krenz, arrived in Helsinki this evening. The delegation is to take part in the world forum of youth and students for peace, detente and disarmament which begins in the Finnish capital tomorrow.

SPORTS AGREEMENT FOR 1981-82 SIGNED WITH SYRIA

LD190958 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1424 GMT 17 Jan 81

[Text] Damascus, 17 Jan (ADN)--A delegation of sports officials led by Dr Guenter Erbach, state secretary for physical culture and sport, ended a week's visit to Syria on Saturday. It had been invited by the Syrian General Sports Association. It had talks with the leaders of the Syrian sports association about the further deepening of sports relations, studied the development of physical culture and sport in Syria and visited sports facilities and clubs in Damascus, Dar'a and Suwayda.

As a result of the talks an agreement on cooperation during 1981-82 was signed between the GDR sports executive and the Syrian General Sports Asssociation.

COURT CONVICTS FRG CITIZEN FOR TRANSIT ABUSE

AU161705 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Jan 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 14 January the Dresden district court sentenced FRG citizen Dieter Winkel to 6 years imprisonment for crimes under Section 105 Penal Code in abuse of the transit agreement. As an agent of the criminal Nitschke gang which operates from (West) Berlin, he was involved in serious crimes against the GDR. Winkel, who worked in West Berlin as an employee of a Senat authority, was instructed and employed by gang leader Hans-Joachim Nitschke to commit subversive acts on the GDR's transit routes. Disguised as a tourist he repeatedly entered the GDR capital and grossly abused GDR visitor regulations. It was proved at the main hearing that gang leader Nitschke possesses a firearm, that he cooperates on a professional basis with other criminal gangs abusing transit regulations and that he coordinates hostile acts against the GDR.

SECURITY AUTHORITIES ARREST LAMPL GANG AGENT

AU161708 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Jan 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 11 January 1981 FRG citizen Inge Lohse, an agent of the secret service-controlled Lampl gang, was apprehended redhanded at the Marienborn GDR border crossing point and detained. Lohse intensively participated in crimes of the Lampl gang in violation of the transit agreement. Investigative proceedings were initiated and the Mercedes, license plate No PI-EE 41, used for the crime was impounded.

DEFENSE MINISTER PRESENTS AWARDS TO WORKERS

AU161817 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Jan 81 p 1

[ADN report: "Awards for High Merits on Behalf of National Defense: Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann's Meeting With Working People"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On Wednesday the outstanding services and merits of enterprises, brigades and working people in strengthening the GDR's national defense were appreciated by awarding them high state distinctions. At a meeting with working people Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and national defense minister, presented the combat order "for merits on behalf of the people and fatherland" to nationalized enterprises. These include the Neubrandenburg repair works, the Wolgast Peenewerft yard and the Dresden aircraft yard. The same distinctions or National People's Army [NVA] medals of merit were presented to three labor collectives and to working people including forewoman Erna Ballhaus, mechanic Peter Dohnke and enterprise manager Joachim Schenk.

"With your solid work for the socialist armed forces you and the other working people of your enterprises are doing justice to the inseparable unity of politics, the economy and national defense," the minister stated in a speech. In doing so the workers at the same time are displaying the unshakable affinity between the people and army under socialism. With their high degree of personal dedication, initiative, creative vigor and exemplary performances they have proved their determination to do all they can to protect the socialist fatherland. "Twenty-five years of the NVA have shown that we can rely anytime on our class brothers in enterprises. They are always undertaking all that is necessary, enabling us to discharge our military class assignment at the side of the Soviet Army and of the other allied armies."

Subsequently, the defense minister and his deputies, Col Generals Heinz Kessler, Horst Stechbarth and Werner Fleissner, conducted animated talks with the working people. Brigade leader Guenther Mahnhardt of the Dresden aircarft yard reported that his enterprise collective wants commodity output to exceed the plan in 1981 by 1 percent. "The party can solidarily depend on us. We shall contribute in our fashion with high performances to strengthening socialist national defense and will see to it that the NVA always possesses arms and combat technical equipment ready for action."

SED POLITBURO MEMBERS ADDRESS CONFERENCES

LD180034 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 17 Jan 81

[Text] The cohesion of the SED, its high level of fighting vigor and its leading role in all social spheres were underlined today at the delegate conferences held in 105 kreis. They developed into a platform for the constructive exchange of experiences on the further preparation of the 10th party congress.

Taking part in and speaking at 15 conferences were members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo: Hermann Axen at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Werner Felfe in Zeitz; Gerhard Grueneberg in Malchin; Kurt Hager in Jena; Joachim Herrmann in Leipzig-southwest; Guenter Mittag in Gotha; Erich Mueckenberger in Hagenow; Konrad Naumann in Berlin-Mitte; Harry Tisch in Stassfurt; Paul Verner in Zwickau; Werner Jarowinsky in Meiningen; Guenther Kleiber in Freital; Inge Lange in Wernigerode; Gerhard Schuerer at the State Planning Commission; and Werner Walde in Senftenberg.

The members of the party leadership conveyed thanks from the Central Committee and its general secretary, Erich Honecker, for the great work in mass competition to mark the 10th party congress. They spoke on current domestic and foreign policy issues. Their remarks centered on the task of achieving a high increase in performance in the national economy. All classes and social strata are to be included in the trusting dialogue between party and people. In the reports and discussions there was confirmation of the statement made by the 13th Central Committee meeting that today it is becoming clearer than ever how effectively socialism in the GDR serves the interests of mankind, what creative forces it reveals and what it does for safeguarding peace. The conferences were marked by the communists' determination to fulfill successfully, together with all workers, the demands of the eighties and to use all their energies to consolidate further and protect the workers' and farmers' power. Emphasis was laid on the aim, in accordance with the example set by the Zeiss workers, of realizing ahead of schedule the plans for a strong increase in performance in 1981 and to achieve an additional day's output by the 10th party congress.

After the reports were confirmed and the decisions taken the delegates elected in secret ballot their kreis executives and their representatives for the bezirk delegate conferences. In letters to the Central Committee and its general secretary they expressed their firm intention of doing everything in order consistently to realize further with the people as a whole the party's policy for the benefit of the people.

## Hager, Mittag, Jarowinsky Speak

LD180032 [Editorial Report] East Berlin Voice of the GDR in German at 1705 GMT on 17 January carries a 15-minute report on the Jena, Gotha and Meiningen SED Kreis conferences with recorded excerpts from the speeches made by Kurt Hager, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, Guenther Mittag, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and Werner Jarowinsky, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo.

Addressing the Jena Kreis conference, Prof Kurt Hager said: "[begin recording] Our socialist democracy combines the awareness, sense of responsibility and participation of our citizens as an integrated whole. Their awareness comes from a perception of what is socially necessary; responsibility means exercising their rights and performing their duties as citizens; participation consists in their being involved in the exercise of power from decisionmaking to implementation. It is the distinguishing mark of the socialist direction of state affairs that the measures taken serve the interests of the working people and that many measures are prepared, implemented and checked together with the working people. The responsible work of the deputies in standing commissions, in work groups and residential areas, their close contact with their constituents, is as significant as the growing influence of worker collectives and the work of social organizations, notably the trade unions and the FDJ, in the elected bodies of the state.

"We are facing tasks which will make the highest demands on politically aware, creative and resourceful action. Of the greatest importance is the further strengthening of the close relationship of trust between our party and the people. Every basic organization and every comrade bears this responsibility. That is the major task of the district party organization. These close and creative relations, which nothing can impair, are and remain the basis for our advance. Our party has always linked the making of higher demands with the strengthening of the fighting power of its ranks. The exemplary performance of communists at work, their disciplined united action, their militant and principled espousal of our party's policy in any situation are of crucial importance to enhancing the leading role of our militant Marxist-Leninist party and its ability to enlist the working people's active support, expressed in high performance, for our policy. To the extent that the communists in basic organizations are so educated and equipped, this attitude will become the rule for our worker collectives. [end recording]

Addressing the Gotha Kreis conference, Guenther Mittag said:

"[Begin recording] Remember the beginning of 1980. Some thought it would not be possible to fulfill the plan targets. But our party realized what could be done and what reserves were available by mobilizing society's potential in the right way. At the end of the day, the industrial output plan was exceeded, thanks to high commitments, by more than 2.5 working days on the GDR average. It was done largely without extra manpower, extra energy and supplies. Our overall progress in 1980 carries great political weight. It showed what powerful forces the GDR can mobilize if the proven path of our main task, the unity of economic and social policy, is purposefully pursued. Great economic results have been achieved. They enable us to carry on our successful policy.

"Sometimes it is asked: Why do you talk so much about your success? Well, we talk about success to the extent that it is present. We will not sweep it under the carpet. It is the achievement of the people, the fruit of hard, diligent and often unsparing work, under our party's leadership together with the working class and the nation. [end recording]

Addressing the Meiningen Kreis conference, Werner Jarowinsky said:

"[Begin recording] Dear comrades, our social development hinges on our economy, the principal arena of our struggle, on considerably higher growth rates and higher productivity. More than ever before, vital decisions are being taken in this sphere. Everything that has made us manifestly stronger, the great impact of our policy on the masses, the positive mood and atmopshere in our republic, the high dedication to performance, the growing results of our work, are inseparably bound up with the policy of our main task, the unity of social and economic policy. This main task has shaped a whole decade of successful development and in every respect proven itself as a long-term strategy. The safeguarding and pursuit in the new decade of this most successful course of our policy will naturally affect the vital interests of the working class and of all working people. That is the reason for the extraordinary impact and the mobilizing force of our consistent and persistent attachment to this policy despite changed conditions.

"It is no exaggeration to say that this central orientation is the distillation of the political, economic and social interests of all classes and strata of our socialist society. We have established a close interaction between economic and social policy. It has made possible and facilitated advance in both spheres, led to enhanced economic power and higher living standards, stimulated performance and strengthened the relationship of trust between party and people.

The policy of the main task directly and in every way served to strengthen and consolidate the GDR and helped, as Erich Honecker emphasized, to make peace more secure. To safeguard and reliably to carry on in the new decade this proven course of our policy, even under changed and more difficult conditions, is and remains the purport of our economic and social policy in the eighties. [end recording]

HONECKER HOSTS DIPLOMATS AT ERFURT SHOOT

LD170455 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1829 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] Erfurt, 16 Jan (ADN)--The heads of the diplomatic missions accredited in the GDR and the heads of the missions of the national liberation movements were invited by the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, to take part in the traditional hare shoot in Erfurt area on Friday. Together with the ambassadors, charges d'affaires and other diplomatic representatives, the shoot was attended by members and candidate members of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, including Prime Minister Willi Stoph, as well as members of the Council of Ministers, including Foreign Affairs Minister Oskar Fischer.

Thousands of Erfurt citizens extended a cordial welcome to the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council and his guests, who were welcomed on their arrival at Erfurt main station by the first secretary of the Erfurt District SED Executive, Gerhard Mueller, and the chairman of the district council, Richard Gothe.

On the evening of the successful shoot Erich Honecker gave a dinner at which he made a speech and thanked the inhabitants of the area, especially the hunt assistants.

He paid tribute to the work of the heads of the diplomatic missions in the interest of understanding and peaceful cooperation, which today is more urgent than ever. Erich Honecker assured them that they would at all times find a businesslike and constructive partner in the GDR in their efforts for peace, security, arms limitation and disarmament.

The dean of the diplomatic corps, Petr Abrasimov, the ambassador of the USSR in the GDR, expressed cordial thanks on behalf of the diplomats for the invitation and hospitality. He also thanked the hunt assistants for their support.

HONECKER SENDS CONDOLENCES ON BISHOP'S DEATH

LD181432 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1045 GMT 18 Jan 81

[Text] Berlin, 18 Jan (ADN)--Chairman of the GDR Council of State Erich Honecker has sent a message to chairman of the Berlin Conference of Bishops, Bishop Gerhard Schaffran, on the death of Bishop Huge Aufderbeck, apostolic administrator of Erfurt-Meiningen in which he expresses his deep sympathy at the death of Bishop Aufderbeck.

BRIEFS

SOVIET INDUSTRIAL AID--The Dresden-Sachsen works will undergo comprehensive reconstruction this year, a project which will be jointly carried out by USSR and GDR specialists. This will enable the plant to double output and labor productivity by 1985. As a result, the Soviet Union will be able in future to obtain more electric motors of a certain type from the GDR. [East Berlin NATIONAL-ZEITUNG in German 9 Jan 81 pp 1, 2 AU]

ENVIRONMENTAL TALKS WITH USSR--Dr Hans Reichelt, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of environmental protection and water management, received on Friday Vili Kacharava, chairman of the Committee for Protection of the Environment and Nature of the Georgian Socialist Soviet Republic, for talks. At the meeting, experiences were exchanged relating to environmental protection tasks and to the rational exploitation of natural resources. New scientific-technical findings concerning low-waste technologies and the protection of bodies of water elicited great interest. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10-11 Jan 81 p 2 AU]

MARJAI RETURNS FROM MOSCOW CEMA EXECUTIVE SESSION

LD161420 Budapest MTI in English 1028 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] Budapest, 15 Jan (MTI)--Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, who headed the Hungarian delegation at the 98th session of the Executive Committee of the CEMA, arrived back in Budapest from Moscow on Thursday evening.

INTERIOR MINISTER RETURNS FROM VISIT TO USSR

LD180741 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 17 Jan 81

[Text] Istvan Horvath, minister of interior, has arrived home from Moscow. He had discussions with Andropov, chairman of the State Security Committee, and Army General Shchelokov, minister of internal affairs.

1981-85 TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH YUGOSLAVIA

LD170045 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1800 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] Budapest, 16 Jan (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav-Hungarian trade agreement for the 1981-85 period provides for deliveries of goods and services to the value of 4.2 billion dollars, or two times up on the value of trade in the past five-year period. The agreement was signed here today by Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Trade Metod Rotar and Hungarian Minister of Foreign Trade Peter Veress.

The agreement places special emphasis on cooperation in production which accounts for 40 percent of the total trade in the coming medium-term period.

The new agreement also opens up broader possibilities for industrial projects such as cooperation in the production of road vehicles, energy, chemical industry and transport.

BUDAPEST PPF COMMITTEE MEETS, ELECTS OFFICERS

LD180716 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 17 Jan 81

[Excerpts] The conference of Budapest delegates of the Patriotic People's Front, where every strata of society was represented, was held today in the large auditorium of the medical university in Budapest. Mrs Karoly Bostai, secretary of the Budapest PPF committee, gave a verbal supplement to the written report.

Many people spoke during the discussion which followed the report. Among them was Laszlo Marothy, member of the Politburo and first secretary of the Budapest Party Committee. He praised the work of the Patriotic People's Front in every sphere of life. He said that the Patriotic People's Front had given significant support to the work of the party committee and that such help is expected in the future as well.

The election of the members of the Budapest committee and of the delegates for the Seventh PPF Congress took place late this afternoon. The chairman of the Budapest committee is once again Rezso Trautmann and the leading secretary is once again Mrs Karoly Bostai.

Before the conclusion of the conference, Secretary General Istvan Sarlos, member of the Politburo, greeted the newly formed Budapest committee on behalf of the PPF National Council.

CZYREK PRAISES RELATIONS WITH SOVIET UNION

LD191030 Warsaw in Russian to the USSR 0800 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Text] [Announcer] We have in our studio today Jozef Czyrek, member of the PZPR Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic. Would you come to the microphone, Comrade Minister?

[Begin Czyrek recording in Polish fading into superimposed Russian translation] I am pleased to have the opportunity to relate to Soviet listeners of Polish radio a few words on the topical issues of the international situation and Polish foreign policy. At the beginning of my address I would like to stress the firm and inviolable character of the fundamental line of our foreign policy--the line adopted (?with the foundation) of People's Poland and tested during the over 35 years of peaceful socialist development of our country. It is a line of indissoluble fraternal union and all-round cooperation with our great neighbor and best friend--the Soviet Union--and with all the fraternal socialist states. Nothing can make us deviate from this path--no attempts at interference in our internal affairs undertaken by the forces of the cold war or by the antisocialist and militarist forces. Poland was, is and will be a link in the community of socialist states and an active member of and participant in the multilateral system of allied ties, uniting the fraternal socialist states within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA. This fundamental principle of Polish foreign policy was confirmed, with full decisiveness, at the sixth and the seventh plenums of the PZPR Central Committee.

At the recent session of the congress commission, preparing for the Ninth PZPR Congress, Comrade Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of our party's Central Committee, stressed that our will during the past few months has aimed at adopting measures for renewing social and political life in our country which serve the interests of socialism in Poland and strengthen our ties of union, friendship and cooperation with the land of the soviets and with all fraternal states.

We are convinced that this is the only way we can solve the problems and difficulties which have arisen in our country and at the same time strengthen Poland's position as an active participant in the struggle for peace, security and the development of cooperation in Europe and the world. We highly assess the fact that such a conviction was confirmed during the Polish-Soviet summit talks at the end of October last year when Comrade Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, met with Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and also during the December meeting in Moscow of party and state leaders of the Warsaw Pact countries. In this context I would also like to recall my own visit to Moscow on 25-26 December at the invitation of the Soviet Government. I would like to note that this was my first official visit abroad after my nomination as minister of foreign affairs, although before that, of course, I had a number of pleasurable occasions to visit our Soviet friends.

It is completely clear that this time the visit had particularly great significance for me. I assess its results very highly. The greatest importance, in particular, was the meeting with Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The discussion I had with the outstanding leader of the party and the Soviet state, with the fervent advocate of peace and progress on earth and sincere friend of socialist Poland, had a great impact on me. I would like to stress in particular his friendly attitude, full of good will, towards the attempts of our party and our nation to overcome the present difficulties. With great gratitude, we accepted the greetings conveyed by him to our party and people.

During the discussions with Comrade Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, USSR, minister of foreign affairs which were conducted, as always, in a cordial atmosphere, we extensively exchanged views on bilateral relations and cooperation between our two states and also on the basic problems of the present international situation.

The results of this visit confirm once again that Polish-Soviet relations and the close coordination and multilateral ties uniting our countries occupy a special and very high position in Polish foreign policy. They should be viewed not only on the bilateral plane, since they also have considerable importance for strengthening the unity of the community of socialist states, but are also of a generally European scale.

The union between Poland and the USSR has become an important and stable element in the postwar political-territorial structure of Europe and one of the factors for peace and stability on our continent. Strengthening our union and the unity of action of the states of the socialist community is particularly significant in the current difficult and complicated international situation. [Words indistinct] threats to peace and detente created by the tendency of the NATO circles towards the cold war, a course for arms escalation and a desire to gain military superiority and slow down progressive changes in the world.

The NATO circles are striving to use any opportunities or pretexts to undermine the achievement of a dialogue between East and West and to deepen the climate of mistrust and tension in international relations. The states of the socialist community oppose these negative trends and phenomena with their unity of action and their consistent policy for consolidating the structures of peace and detente, developing dialogue and searching for common planes of mutual understanding.

Preserving this principled line we are adopting, together with our socialist allies, all necessary measures for securing the safety of the states of our community. This resolute and unambiguous position adopted by the socialist states has led to the fact that last year's results--despite all the complications in the development of the situation and all the numerous unfavorable trends and phenomena--have not been totally negative.

It has been possible to preserve the basic mechanisms of dialogue on the issues of detente and disarmament. One is inclined towards such moderate optimism by for example, an assessment of the session held so far in Madrid within the framework of member-states of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Thanks to the consistent, constructive and at the same time flexible position of the socialist states, as well as many West European countries, it has been possible to prevent this meeting from being turned into a forum of confrontation and settling of scores. In order for the Madrid meeting to truly serve detente, it must adopt a decision on convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe in accordance with the proposal of the socialist states put forward by the Polish delegation. We will follow this direction with total resoluteness. The goal which Polish foreign policy sets itself, as do the policies of the states of our community, is above all to restrain the arms race and thereby to limit arms gradually and to go over to active disarmament.

It depends on our generation whether the historical experience of more than 35 years of peace in Europe can be consolidated and developed. This is a great possibility and a great task for our era.

Let me take this opportunity to convey to all our Soviet friends at the beginning of the New Year our greetings and best wishes for further successes in building communism as well as good health and good fortune in their personal lives. [end recording]

MACH ATTACKS SOLIDARITY ACTIONS, WARNS OF 'CHAOS'

LD172126 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2005 GMT 17 Jan 81

[Speech by Deputy Premier Stanislaw Mach "given during evening news on Polish television"--recorded]

[Text] Esteemed ladies and gentlemen: The last few days have produced a new wave of social unrest in our country, fresh difficulties in the life of the population and above all, a slow down in pace of work, all of which are damaging the economy. It is quite obvious that this will have a negative effect on market supplies.

Warning strikes took place in various parts of the country, public buildings were occupied and there were unjustified attacks on cadre workers. There are more and more leaflets falsifying reality. City transportation was put out of action for 4 hours in Warsaw yesterday. Normal life in the city was made difficult. The SZTANDAR MLODYCH paper did not appear, either. There were brief strikes at factories and plants in 12 voivodships.

We are also receiving more statements to the effect that there will be so-called warning strikes which local links of Solidarity intend to organize. As an example, the Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] in Konin has announced a strike alert in 11 big plants for 20 January. The MKZ in Pila, wile not accepting any constructive proposals by the voivodship authorities aimed at solving controversial matters, has also threatened a general strike in the voivodship and even throughout the country.

The instigators of these undertakings are accusing the government, in various leaflets, resolutions and through megaphones, that it is not implementing the agreements. They are also accusing it of being allegedly unwilling to consult with the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity over the decisions it makes. They are even accusing it of victimizing the strikers. These accusations cannot remain unanswered. These are lies, frequently just normal gossip and primitive demagogy because they distort reality and heighten emotions among that section of the population which is unaware of the truth.

What reasons, then, are being submitted by the instigators of this damaging action and how do they justify them? One of them is the demand for the registration of the so-called rural Solidarity. The government has made a statement on this issue in which it represented in broad and thorough terms its position on the subject of rural self-government. The government continues to maintain this position. The second reason is the question of reducing working hours. Regarding free Saturdays, we have spoken a great deal on this in our country. The position and the proposals of the government are universally known. I would like to declare that the government fully appreciates the need for reducing working hours. It is also in favor of introducing a system by which all Saturdays will be free, but gradually. Both proposals presented to date are still of interest. We are also prepared to discuss them.

We can talk about any proposal but what matters is that in all the talks the country's present economic situation should be taken into account because how is it possible for us, knowing our difficulties and facing the task of overcoming these difficulties as well as aiming at the necessary steps to extricate the country from the profound economic crisis, to be spendthrifts in our use of working hours and to limit production?

Arguments which assert that an intensification of producing processes will compensate for losses caused by reducing working hours are not well grounded. The discussion now in progress in the mining industry and at other production enterprises clearly proves that possibilities for full-scale compensation for reduced working hours and preventing a decline in output do not exist. Can we thus agree to the threat of a breakdown in the production of material assets and a decline in the supply of goods to the population? Any project concerning a reduction in working hours must take economic realities into account, because these realities determine the living standards of the whole nation.

The trade unions have not accepted these proposals and have not accepted the arguments involved. They demanded that all Saturdays be work-free. Solidarity demands payment to be made to those who did not report for work on 10 January. It is against this back-drop that certain regional branches of Solidarity have been organizing warning strikes, asserting that they are thus opposing alleged reprisals which the government is said to have used against employees who refrained from working on 10 January.

This issue needs to be explained. I wish to say that the statements claiming that repressions have been applied against those who did not work on 10 January are nothing but ordinary slander. In accordance with our own labor code, which applies to each of us, those who did not work will not be paid for that day. The principle that payment is made only for work actually done must be observed. This is not merely a legal or economic matter but also a moral matter.

How can what is in accordance with the principle of social order and with the elementary feeling of justice be called repression? If we are taking about repressions, then what else can we call Wroclaw Solidarity's published statement in which it announces that it will depose each director who attempts to implement the requirements of the labor code? This is not merely a threat of repression but a demonstration of unacceptable blackmail.

The organizers of various hasty strike actions should realize that the process of renewal is being implemented but that it also can be disrupted by actions aiming to achieve a state of anarchy, to spread disorder and to undermine the authority of the state and organs of power.

Some Solidarity activists use more than just the issue of free Saturdays to inflame social unrest. In Nowy Sacz and in Ustrzyki, for instance, occupation of buildings belonging to the state was organized; in Rzeszow, occupation of the building of the former voivodship trade union office. It is the duty of the authorities to ensure that the law and requirements of public order are observed.

This is precisely why the authorities decided to remove--so that the law would be observed--the persons occupying the buildings in Ustrzyki and Nowy Sacz. This took place in a manner which was in keeping with the law and without the use of force--and I want to stress this in particular--despite the fact that the demonstrators who were asked to leave the buildings did not do this until several days later. This is why the charges made by certain Solidarity activists, accusing the authorities of some sort of brutal operation, are groundless. We cannot overlook cases of law and order being disturbed because they are not isolated. Who is interested, and why, in increasing social tensions, in making the normal work of plants and the life of the population more difficult? Who is interested in increasing material losses whose consequences are, of course, borne by the whole public?

The state authorities and the government state unambiguously that there are no issues for which we are unable to find correct solutions in a climate of social dialogue if sense, integrity and, above all, honest intentions dominate this dialogue. We regard in a sympathetic manner and with full seriousness the constructive cooperation with the trade union movement which is being reborn and with Solidarity. In the interests of the renewal of our life, responsibility for the country is, of course, a joint matter and is something in which every organization and every citizen has to participate. This responsibility must depend on joint efforts aimed at strengthening our state and defending national interests and the good name of Poland.

The government is consistently implementing the agreements which were concluded. Above all, it is restoring a normal place of work and the productivity of the whole economy that is the most important and, I would say, key problem, one crucial for satisfying social needs. The government is doing everything to maintain the supplies of basic goods to the market and to protect the population's standard of living. The plan drawn up for the current year serves this end. The government is also preparing a 3-year program for resolving the present difficulties and for stabilizing our economy. These efforts will fail unless law, order and social calm prevail. The requirements of a good market, of shops full of goods and of a sufficient quantity of consumer articles will come to nothing; the demands for better supplies of raw materials, energy, and means of production which are vital for the countryside, for the development of housing construction, new investment projects for the health service, the education system and culture will come to nothing if resources are squandered, if machines are stopped, if production enterprises are put out of action and if transportation is paralyzed.

The problem is as follows: Either we Poles succeed in resolving our economic problems--and we have the conditions for doing this--or there will be further destabilization of social life and we will plunge into chaos. After all, the process of renewal depends on joint efforts, on reviving social values, on all citizens jointly participating in solving matters concerning Poland and Poles. It is activities like these which we are supporting and developing in the joint interest of the state and of the public. In this matter we are counting on the active attitudes of all working people, of our whole working class, of farmers, of the intelligentsia and of all social strata and milieus which are thinking with concern and in a citizen-like manner about the present and future of our fatherland.

Thank you for your attention.

PAPER ALLEGES SOLIDARITY ELEMENTS EXCEEDING LIMITS

LD171432 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 17 Jan 81

["Patiently, Responsibly and Firmly"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Jan (PAP)--In an article headlined as above TRYBUNA LUDU said in part: "At the 6th and the 7th PUWP CC plenary meetings, the PUWP stressed with full strength the principle of partnership of the trade unions. This partnership should be conceived as cooperation in the interest of the majority of the nation and Poland. These are not minor issues. Their importance justifies such requirement of partnership which would mean not only cooperation but also joint responsibility.

"It is exactly this issue which is decisively questioned in statements made by some activists of the Solidarnosc trade union group. They are washing their hands of the issue of joint responsibility, considering it to be the business of the authorities.

"One should voice concern that the sticking to this line of reasoning can lead to a blind alley. This results in sanctioning the stand of dangerous confrontations instead of partnership. They do not do any good to anybody.

TRYBUNA LUDU went on to say: "Such a stand cannot be approved by society. People are tired and want peace and normal work. They want troubles with coal and electric energy to disappear in the foreseeable future, expect more goods in the market and want Polish exports to reduce the foreign debt.

"The society is expecting deeds. It is facts and facts alone that count in its right sense. The society itself must create these facts. Even the best decisions will neither fill the shop shelves nor load ships with goods for export, nor make a fire in power boilers. Various decisions can be discussed at various levels. One can and should put forth proposals of better and best solutions. But instead of working one cannot take steps which lead to anarchy in the rhythm of economic life and consequently, let us say it with full strength, result in destabilizing the state and usurping itself the right to dual power.

"This is not only the question of noisy opposition of some links of the Solidarnosc group to the agreed dates of free Saturdays. Here and there, the statutory trade union rights are exceeded on other questions which no longer have anything in common with the trade union activity but amount to clear interference in the scope of the bodies of power. Attempts are being made to exert various forms of pressure on the administration, resorting to occupying public buildings, sowing confusion and disquiet, and causing tensions.

"Let us say openly. The slogan that all this is undertaken in the interest of the working people and with a view to defending them does not stand criticism. The working people are against anarchy, want peace and normalization. It is only in such conditions that it is possible to implement the scheduled reforms which all of us are awaiting. The working people are for the socialist renewal and their class instinct tells them that a strong state is necessary for this" TRYBUNA LUDU said.

ADDITION TO KANIA SPEECH TO FACTORY SECRETARIES

Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1825 GMT on 15 January rebroadcasts "excerpts" of the speech given by PZPR First Secretary Kania to party first secretaries of major enterprises in Warsaw and published on page G 1 of the 15 January Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, permitting the following corrections and additions:

Page G 3, paragraph two, line two reads: This is why developing self-government in the work of social organizations...

Paragraph three, line two reads: This applies to every enterprise, every mine, every institution. Such activists cannot...

Same paragraph, penultimate line to end of paragraph reads: ...party organizations' activity and its structures, from the party group [grupa partyjna] upwards,

Paragraph four, line two reads: ...clearly, out of the stagnation in which it has been stuck for a good many years now. This is a...

Paragraph six, line one reads:...and good work at every level. It is good...

Same paragraph, penultimate line reads: ...fall, and we are entering the third year of declining national income. If effort declines...

Paragraph seven, line one reads: Let us think anew through various means for creating, in an effective, and at the same time tactful, manner, a favorable climate,...

Same paragraph, line three, the following passage is added: Much concern was expressed at the way in which this issue aggravated our situation. The government's attitude regarding this issue--even though, as you have emphasized here, it may have been presented here with methodological imperfections--is, after all, clear enough. It makes it possible to have a choice of variants within the framework of a 42.5 hour working day [as heard] with a certain modification for the mining industry--an understandable one. One has, therefore, to express surprise--and we share this surprise of yours--that the issue of free Saturdays and the issue of working hours has become a new reason for dispute and conflict; that appeals have appeared to boycott the working Saturdays; that there have been attempts to counteract sharply, violating all the principles of the laws in force, not merely the labor laws.

The results of that working Saturday are known now. Almost two-thirds of workforces turned up for work. They came to their places of work. They did work. This included a large proportion of miners who did not have to come to work on their free Saturday. Glory to them. One has to appreciate their action all the more for that. Over 40 percent of miners who did not have to work turned up at the mines. A large proportion of workforces switched the working Saturday to another free Saturday. This, therefore, was a kind of referendum in a class all of its own. The nationwide boycott of the working Saturday failed.

How is one to assess this? It would be a mistake to credit party organizations and the party itself and only these two with achievements. I think that the activity of the party organization, the attitude, maturity, awareness of civic responsibility among the workforces should here be brought to the forefront.

However, it is also an achievement of the trade unions. It is the achievement of the old unions where they were active and--this must be emphasized, for I agree with what has been said here from this rostrum--it is also the achievement of many Solidarity branches.

We cannot, while seeking reasons for, or sources of our difficulties, indiscriminately look to the party as being the guilty one. The reasons for and sources of the country's difficulties are to be found not in the party but in the functioning of its highest organs. This was our position right from the start. Likewise, one must not blame here all of Solidarity as an organization for an attitude of this kind but leading echelons, concrete activists and concrete leading organs in work places. Thus, a considerable part of Solidarity as well as the old trade unions showed they understand what responsible concern for the country means.

This is why our position regarding this issue has been and will continue to be unflinching and unequivocal. We are mindful here, above all, of the economic losses this would entail. But can we afford these losses? After all, we are witnessing a decline in the national income even allowing for the declared working hours.

We reduce investments to protect the standard of living. You know the extent of this is 13 percent. Can one envisage such a rate of investments? One can. However, this would be leading not just toward stagnation but to a regression as far as the country's development is concerned.

If that is the case, then the reduction in working hours and decline in output would have to entail a drop in the public's standard of living. Is there anyone in Poland who can consciously reconcile himself to this? Is there anyone who is aware of the consequences of such a state of affairs?

Well, let us examine our debts, then. We have spoken of it repeatedly. These things are known. Let us examine the need for imports. In the current year, we have 9 or 10 million tons of crops and we have to borrow $10.5 billion to keep the country running--a country that is not developing but regressing, regressing by a 3 or 4 percent decline in the national income. Such are the realities.

In this situation, is it permissible to reduce [working] hours to regress and aggravate the difficulties? In a situation in which mobilization of all forces is needed, when we appeal to miners to work on free Saturdays, to extend their working hours--is it permissible for one to reconcile himself with the fact that someone comes out with an appeal to put down tools and demands that this additional free day be paid into the bargain? What can this lead the country to?

One more thing. After all, it is no secret that we have got in touch with our friends and allies with regard to economic aid. Over the past few months it has been very abundant. We have already informed you of what aid we have received from the Soviet Union, including the aid received literally over the past few days, consisting of another $465 million of, how shall one call it, financial credit, or rather, assistance [wsparcie] of a noncredit nature. This is for all sorts of needs, to do with as we see fit.

We also make use of aid from others. We have also talked of this and I do not wish to emphasize this here, this aid from other socialist countries. We will need this aid in the future. We are also in touch with Western countries regarding various matters. We are in touch with our partners since the economic difficulties are hard. We search for various remedies.

In a situation of this kind, a situation more difficult than at any other time in the past few years, nay, over the past 20 or 30 years--for never before has Poland had to face such complex economic problems--in a situation which is more difficult than any situation in any socialist country, in a situation such as this, is this the time to allow certain Solidarity leaders and advisers, through various kinds of appeals and pressures, to call and press for the shortest working hours in socialist countries? If we had failed to take a decisive stand in this matter, it would have had a bearing on our morality, even our national dignity.

This is how one should approach all this. Therefore, let us be decisive in these matters. It is very good that you have presented such an attitude here. We will also be decisive both in the Politburo and the government. There may be many discussions on this subject. We have never run out of patience. You know this perfectly well and no one questions this. But, after all, in matters which affect the fate of the nation, one must not surrender. One can search for many options within the framework of what is possible. We are the party of the nation not only becuase we have led this nation onto the path of socialist construction, not only because it was our policy that created for this nation lasting guarantees of independence and led it onto a path of development--civilizational development. We are also the party of the nation because it is us alone who are capable of getting this country out of its crisis. There is no other constructive force. It is here that out highest responsibility lies. When national interest is at stake one should not hesitate to say a decisive no and to give one's reasons for this no. It is our duty to act in such a way that everyone willunderstand this.

I am convinced that we will find a way to people's minds and their rational selves. After all, the overwhelming mass of the workers are people with high responsibility.

Most of you...

Last paragraph, line three reads: But these matters are not so simple. Progress here is not determined only by the efficiency of the authors of various articles in the drafts of the two bills, one on the trade unions and the other on self-government. We would like...

Same paragraph, last line reads: ...the draft of the provisions of the bill should find its way to enterprises.

Page G 4, paragraph two, line four reads: So no further information is needed on these questions.

Paragraph four, line one reads: ...on the basis of Solidarity's activity while we assist the development of all forms of socialist democracy. [Warsaw PAP in English at 0200 GMT on 16 January carries a version of the speech which adds at this point: "It's no secret that Solidarnosc is a territory of active penetration by the enemies of socialism, people who, as we have stressed it many a time, have evidently counter-revolutionary goals--and they do not conceal them.

["We have ample evidence testifying to a harmful tendency represented by some publishing arms of Solidarnosc, testifying to irresponsible, antisocialist acts, attempts to occupy various public buildings, extorting decisions, organizing attacks on our cadres."]

Paragraph seven, line three reads: ...life, and with, as we put it, the chances for promotion for...

Same paragraph, line five reads: ...a matter of great importance for the numbers of...

LABOR MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON WORK-FREE SATURDAYS

LD170012 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1905 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Interview with Minister of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs Janusz Obodowski by unidentified correspondent in Warsaw television studio--live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Minister, shall we begin with the echoes of our conversation of a week ago, which really created great interest?

Perhaps it was a pity that we talked 2 days too late, because (?it might have altered the attitude to work) on 10 January. We have received many letters--both the ministry and television--and you have also brought some letters. What are the echoes, what do people write to you after our talk last week?

[Answer] You asked me whether I spoke too late. The government made a decision [words indistinct] Polish nation, specifically those who have signed a contract on employment. There are echoes, different echoes, because we are all different. All the same, for me they are encouraging, because I am receiving more and more letters and more telephone messages which support the government decision. Naturally, I also receive letters which criticize the government's decision, demanding four work-free Saturdays immediately, and also payment for these Saturdays.

I am also receiving suggestions that should it be necessary--and many people understand this--if it is necessary to work on work-free Saturdays, one should be paid 200 percent of normal wages: In other words, increase the wages fund while retaining the same productivity. If it is a working Saturday, productivity would be the same.

[Question] What are the economic results of the fact that not everybody reported to work on 10 January?

[Answer] We have losses. We are estimating our losses to be nearly Z4 billion. Whoever calculated this would have found that this equals the price of 9,000 apartments--9,000 apartments for young couples waiting in line for these apartments. We are calculating these losses in terms of concrete losses of production. For example, we have lost 500 small cars.

I would like to explain one more matter to you, ladies and gentlemen, namely that even if part of the workforce turns up--because an attendance rate of almost two-thirds of workers on that day was, in my opinion, rather high--if one of the workers does not turn up, for instance a worker on a conveyor belt, then this disturbs the rhythm of all the other workers or quite simply makes it impossible for the remaining workers to carry on. If a crane operator fails to turn up at a building site, then the workers who were supposed to assemble elements hoisted up by this crane cannot, unfortunately, do their job. There are also indirect losses which do not depend on this attendance rate. These losses result from the fact that an entire chain in the production process comes apart.

[Question] But, minister, one hears voices which say: "Well, you are talking about losses, but this is really a propaganda trick." You are using hard facts here and I would like to refer to the demands of the two biggest trade unions, Solidarity and the industrial trade unions, which are demanding that the government present a detailed account of the gains and losses resulting from the introduction of this or another version of work-free Saturdays, in other words, of a shorter workweek. What can you say on this score?

[Answer] I am not a propagandist, ladies and gentlemen, but an economist. In this connection we are drawing up such documents, documents perhaps in the plural because there are several versions for various forms [words indistinct].

[Question] Will such a document contain a detailed economic calculation as to what is profitable for us and why and which version is the most favorable?

[Answer] Yes, we are completing such a document. Despite the fact that we previously worked on drawing up such a document, we shall present this one as a whole in the next few days.

[Question] A matter which is currently giving rise to great controversy, for instance in Warsaw, is the matter of certain sanctions for failing to turn up for work which was fixed by the government for Saturdays, which was a working Saturday. Warsaw region's Mazowsze Solidarity even used the strong wording that some sort of victimization was being prepared.

[Answer] First, the government has not applied any sanctions apart from those which are compulsory. Second, the workers who signed their work contract should know their rights and duties. All that I did was to remind people that a labor code is in force in Poland--a labor code by virtue of Sejm statute. This statute mentions these problems [dolegliwosc] from the point of view of the law. I even have a list here of these problems. There are a dozen or so of them.

[Question] Well, I think that the labor code is and always should be widely known. In that case, to the question...

[Answer--interrupting] Pardon me, why known? It must also be applied. You did not turn up for work and you have caused the enterprise to make a loss. What is more, if the crane operator has failed to turn up at the construction site then he has wasted the working time of a dozen or so workers. I have recalled here the right to work--that's the first thing. Second, taking into account this 24 percent absenteeism figure of several days ago, on the 14th to be precise, I got in touch with all the heads of ministries and representatives--I had them in my office during a specially arranged briefing--and told them that the only thing I could do as minister of labor was to suggest and recommend that all these sanctions should not be used.

[Question] (?But use the dozen or so effectively).

[Answer] The most severe sanction is to dismiss a worker day by day [words indistinct] but we did not say or write anything about this either in my first letter, much less in the second one. Just the opposite. I recommended that we should restrict ourselves to a straightforward, and I think logically formulated, sanction stemming from the labor code--you did not turn up so you do not get paid for that day. But the code contains, and I give this as an example, a sanction such as being paid only part of the 13th monthly wage [year-end bonus], or deducting the long-term service bonus, or the very painful sanction--and I do not agree in general with this sanction at all--of deducting family supplements.

As is known, we increase these benefits on 1 January. Why should we punish children because their father did not come to work? I suspended this sanction in relation to those absent on Saturday the 10th of the current month. How would we, as a workplace, regard all those employees who listened to the government, who did not boycott the Saturday and came to work? Sixty-odd percent of people--and besides that, a dozen percent or so want to make it up. We recommend that the lost time be made up.

[Question] Do you agree totally that one can make up that Saturday of 10 January?

[Answer] But of course. I have already tried to explain how I could not look those people in the face who came to work and performed their obligations as employees, if I were now to take a decision as a workplace that we are to pay wages for a day not worked.

[Question] What exactly is the point here? Is this a dispute over the merits of the issue or over the methods of conducting it?

[Answer] I can give you no unambiguous answer; for I no longer know what it is about, whether about the merits only, or, as you suggest to me, about the method only. On 5 January this year, during the talks, the government was presented with a number of conditions.

[Question] (?Talks with whom)?

[Answer] With the Solidarity Presidium. Mr Walesa led (?that side). Experts were there, his deputies were there, including Mr (Modzelewski) and Mr Mazowiecki. A series of demands of a political nature were drawn up and presented to the government; there were several of them and also several noneconomic ones.

[Question] What stand was taken on the issue of free Saturdays?

[Answer] Let me finish. Under the condition that those political and non-economic demands were fulfilled, we were told that the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity would support the government proposal of every second Saturday off, because they understand the economic premises that lie at the basis of such a government proposal. I said very clearly that we had become acquainted with what it was all about and that's why I could not give you, Mr Editor, a precise answer as to whether it was about the method or the merits. But, Mr Editor, I will willingly continue talking to you on the topic of both the merits and the methods.

[Question] I think that it will not only be today, because the matter is interesting and topical and simply because it will not end with this--by the nature of things--short talk. But let us return to the merits. [words indistinct].

[Answer] No, let us return to something else, Mr Editor. The point at issue is cooperation between the government and the trade unions. I remind you that the government has appointed special plenipotentiaries, and also ministers, who are supervising the implementation of the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements. Moreover, the government has created a new post of minister for trade union relations. This new office is headed by Minister Ciosek. We are carrying on talks with Solidarity, with the branch unions. I personally have taken part in several of these talks. The first talk I chaired with the members of the Solidarity Presidium took place on 12 December last year. We met for one single purpose: to determine for forms and principles of cooperation. That meeting meant a great deal to me. In the opposite case, all the matters which I was sending and presenting at the same time and in parallel to the branch unions, [words indistinct]. First of all, views must be exchanged by experts and then we must reach joint decisions. However, I sent the first document on 20 November. It concerned raising...

[Question] After assuming office?

[Answer] [word indistinct] In the course of taking over the office of labor minister. It concerned raising the qualifications of employees of socialized workplaces. Next, I sent a series of other documents and papers, very important for all society....

[Question] To Solidarity and the branch trade unions?

[Answer] I have already said that I sent them at the same time, because as a place of work, we are bound by the principle of cooperation with every trade union. I sent (?thirteen) documents, letters and communications, several documents by 10 January this year. I will be sending several more in the near future and there are important matters, including a document concerning the future form of the law on the old age and disability pension system and also a document, which was very hard to compile, concerning the social minimum. I have agreed with Chairman Walesa and the Solidarity Presidium that we will be several or a dozen or so days behind on some matters--more than that on some of them--but for technical reasons and normal human reasons, not everything can be swallowed at once...

[Question] For instance, Minister....

[Answer] Delay exists. Excuse me... and we have decided that we will present and convey most of the most important matters emerging from the agreements by 18 January, the date requested by Mr Walesa. I will meet these deadlines.

[Question] Good. But, Minister, excuse me if I interrupt you: A small matter like increasing the daily allowance for official trips, an action which does not require such a great deal of thinking out. The increase was to come into force 1 January--but silence.

[Answer] I have been waiting 16 days for an answer. If there is no normal dialogue, normal contacts.... I gave, as an example, the names of my colleagues several weeks ago: their telephone numbers, so that they could be consulted and met [word indistinct]. If this type of cooperation is not going to exist, many matters will not be able to be settled, for this is blocking government decisions. This is obstruction of the government's work and, to be precise, obstruction of the work of my ministry.

I asked this question of both trade unions, the new and the branch unions: How do they see cooperation with the labor minister and with the entire Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs? I must proceed with all these many matters and I ask for an answer. Maybe the projects are not perfect, I agree, but that is not the point. The point is that there should be a clear answer: We agree or we do not agree or we have some comments or we have some amendments. Otherwise we will resolve nothing.

[Question] I have a document. It is a statement of the Coordination Commission of the industrial trade unions which ends with the sentence: The problem is so important that neither the government nor any trade union representation can resolve it arbitrarily. The conclusion to be drawn from this is that negotiations are continuing but that at the same time 1981 is also marching on. In view of this, what comes next, what is your program, what is your ministry's program?

[Answer] The members of the Solidarity Presidium are in contact with us in just the same way as the Coordinating Commission of the industrial trade unions is in contact with us. I have several friends--particularly, and again I will remind you of his name, Minister Ciosek--with whom representatives of the Solidarity Presidium have been holding talks and are still holding them. Yesterday, by the way, I sent a message by telephone to Gdansk to cut off the talks as quickly as possible--I proposed the 19th as a deadline--because we have to emerge from this impasse.

I draw your attention, ladies and gentlemen, to yet another aspect: the government Presidium has announced three work-free Saturdays. One of these, 3 January, was also on the initiative of the Solidarity Presidium.

[Question] You have said this in a previous conversation.

[Answer] I am referring to this on purpose, and pardon me for repeating myself, but the point was that we should leave ourselves some time--that is January--for talks and for thrashing out all controversial matters. Meanwhile, a streetcar drivers strike is taking place in Warsaw today.

[Question] It took place, you mean, because I think it is over.

[Answer] The work-free Saturday is not and cannot be a model for all socioprofessional groups. Please tell me how workers at state farms are supposed to work or how railroad workers are supposed to work.

[Question] Not to mention the shops.

[Answer] Shops and catering establishments. But there are many industries and industrial branches where the workers have to be given a day-off besides Saturday. There are many industries where additional holidays have to be given, for instance in the four-team work system.

[Question] [Words indistinct] chemical industry.

[Answer] I shall say one more thing. Recently European experts have been claiming that if they were to begin again from scratch to implement a program for cutting down on working hours in their own countries, then they would not introduce work-free Saturdays for everyone. They would rather tend to cut down the workday. I think that such a variant is possible because in certain spheres we can work within a system of 6 times 7 hours.

Recently--I mean a few months ago--I was talking about state farms. I imagine that they could work like this during the winter period, 7 hours, that is, but somewhat longer, however, in the summer. Someone has to milk the cows on Saturday. To give you an example, yesterday I learned that the railroad workers--if they don't get, and they won't get, 30,000 full-time jobs--you cannot get these people from anywhere--they have to be paid double for overtime on work-free Saturdays. So what sort of measure is this? What sort of favor is this for the railroad workers? What sort of relief is this for them? They work extended hours nowadays, in any case. I have given this example but there are many others like this.

[Question] Minister, it seems to me that the subject is extensive and so demanding that [words indistinct] all-round elucidation, listening to various opinions and various views on what we have spoken about here that I can promise on behalf of television that in the very near future, I think next week, we shall devote a special program to precisely this problem, listening to what every side has to say. Complaints have again been made here that only what [words indistinct], that only you, Minister, are allowed to give explanations and that where are those with a different opinion? We [words indistinct] that those who hold different views manifest them in different ways and various forms by writing, speaking and also not working. But, it seems to me that all these views have to be collected somehow and, quite simply, we have to convince people of what stage we have reached, of what we can afford in terms of this shorter workweek. We should use the initial formulation. I thank you for your explanation. I think that this will not be the last time you will appear on television on this subject--and not only on this subject.

[Answer] Regarding opinions, we are also collecting them at the Ministry of Labor--you have a good idea there. Since at present we shall be unable to solve this problem we must [words indistinct] our Polish public even more widely. I thank you, ladies and gentlemen. Let me remind you that tomorrow is a work-free Saturday and that in 8 days it is the (?duty) of workers to turn up for work.

[Question] Thank you, minister, for the conversation and you, ladies and gentlemen, for your attention.

[Answer] Thank you.

TU COMMUNIQUE EXPLAINS WARSAW TRANSPORTATION STRIKE

LD161600 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1515 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] As announced earlier, a warning strike in the Warsaw city transportation depots took place in Warsaw between 0800 and 1200 today. According to the communique of the Mazowsze region Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity, the strike constituted a warning action undertaken on behalf of the whole union. In the opinion of the organizers of the strike, it was a protest against alleged reprisals against those workers who failed to turn up for work on Saturday 10 January this year. In accordance with the government's decision, that day was a normal working day. Therefore those who were absent from work will not be paid for that day. No other sanctions are being entertained. The halt in city transportation caused severe disruption to the life of the city, affecting above all, those inhabitants of Warsaw who were on their way to work, educational establishments and schools after 0800.

We have also received information that warning strikes were staged in a few other cities of our country, among others in Krakow, where between 1200 and 1300 city transportation came to a standstill. Work in numerous Krakow production enterprises was also halted for an hour.

SOLIDARITY OFFICIAL ON 4-HOUR STRIKE IN LEGNICA

LD161742 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Interview in Legnica with Jerzy (Nedzarz), chairman of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity organization in Legnica, by unidentified correspondent on unspecified date--live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] Enterprises in the Legnica region stopped work for 4 hours [words indistinct]

[Answer] We have only one objective. We had the government's assurance concerning our demands but unfortunately matters are not going well. [Words indistinct] our meeting on 31 October when we sat in the offices of the Council of Ministers for many hours, literally several hours. What happened? Absolutely nothing.

[Question] In the case of Legnica Voivodship, which demands had been fulfilled?

[Answer] The voivodship office endeavored to fulfill all demands but did not manage all that well. As far as the problem of schools in new estates and nurseries is concerned it is critical.

[Question] But many demands have been met.

[Answer] Yes, many have been. Basically we have nothing in particular against the voivodship authorities.

[Question] Today's strike was a protest strike.

[Answer] It is difficult to call it a protest stroke. It was a warning strike concerning everything which the government signed but is not implementing.

[Question] Which workforces went on strike and how widespread was the strike?

[Answer] It included our entire region, that is the region of our activity. We checked the three towns of Legnica, Jawor and Zlotoryja. Everywhere where there are founding committees or enterprise commissions the workforces went on strike. The strike call was decided by the resolution of the minister of labor, wages and social affairs, concerning sanctions against those who did not report for work on 10 January. It mainly concerns our members of Solidarity. [Passage indistinct] We must work every Saturday of the month but on one basic condition: Simply we want to know that we are working for ourselves. We do not want to be cheated, this is the basic thing. Naturally we can work every Saturday of the month until the country emerges from the economic crisis and later we would like to think about two or three Saturdays in the month or even every Saturday. We know what condition the country is in and we can adopt a resolution to work every Saturday, but on one condition only: We would like to know that we are working for ourselves. Ordinary workers should know what they are working for and that no one at the ministry will sell our goods and our raw materials at a profit.

[Correspondent] As we mentioned before, the political and administrative authorities of Legnica Voivodship maintain that difficulties in implementing agreements in the region do not justify reaching for the final weapon of a strike. So far, in mutual contacts between the voivodship authorities and Solidarity there have been no conflicts which could not be resolved by negotiations.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL ON RZESZOW SIT-IN STRIKE

LD171744 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1610 GMT 17 Jan 81

[Text] In connection with the demands of the Interfactory Founding Committee Solidarity in Rzeszow who have organized the sit-in strike at the building of the former voivodship trade union council in that city, the press spokesman stated on behalf of the government that trade unions are by their nature supposed to represent employees who offer their labor.

This does not apply to individual farmers who are owners of the means of production. Individual farmers have the right to organize organizations like that of production associations and cooperatives, enjoying full self-governing rights. In the countryside such a role is played by the agricultural circles union.

PINKOWSKI ADDRESSES MINERS ON SATURDAY ISSUE 12 JAN

AU161641 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Jan 81 p 2

[Report on speech by Premier Jozef Pinkowski at his 12 January Katowice meeting with leading socioeconomic aktivs of coalmines; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] WE ARE NOW DELIBERATING ON HOW TO INTRODUCE WORK-FREE SATURDAYS AS PART OF A SHORTER WORKWEEK, WHILE REMEMBERING THAT AS LATE AS 2 YEARS AGO OUR MINERS HAD ONLY EVERY SECOND SATURDAY WORK-FREE. Many difficult social problems have accumulated in mining. There have also been many abuses which have been responsible for sins against the dignity of work and against the miners' sense of justice, J. Pinkowski said. We are now removing those abuses from mining and from the entire economy and social life. Much has been done in that regard, albeit not everything.

REFERRING TO THE ISSUES RAISED DURING THE DISCUSSION IN CONNECTION WITH THE GOVERNMENT'S POSITION VIS-A-VIS THE SOLIDARITY TRADE UNIONS, THE PREMIER STRESSED THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAD SUPPLIED MANY PROOFS THAT IT WANTS TO DEVELOP PARTNERLIKE COOPERATION WITH THE ENTIRE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT, INCLUDING SOLIDARITY. MANY PLANS OF SUCH COOPERATION HAVE ALREADY BEEN DEVELOPED AND WE ARE JOINTLY ACQUIRING NEW EXPERIENCE. Although there are difficult issues that require patience and searches for solutions, J. Pinkowski continued, we want to make consistent efforts to improve the country's economic situation, utilizing all the proposals of the working people and their experience. Speaking of cooperation with Solidarity, the premier noted that the fact that some Solidarity organizations exceed their statutory powers and attempt to create tension for no valid reason is often conducive to anarchy and is of bad service in promoting the program for positive cooperation. That is why we must act to solve those problems with a sense of realism and shared responsibility for our country and for socialist Poland's future. WE MUST DO THIS WITHOUT CREATING UNNECESSARY PRESSURE AND WITHOUT INSISTING ON CONSIDERATIONS OF PRESTIGE BUT WITH THE THOUGHT ON HOW TO ENHANCE SOCIALIST POLAND'S STRENGTH, BECAUSE ONLY SUCH A POLAND CAN BE AN EQUITABLE FATHERLAND FOR THE WORKING PEOPLE, AND ON HOW TO CREATE PROSPECTS FOR THE NATION.

Greatly praising the high sense of responsibility of all the statements made during the meeting, J. Pinkowski stressed that this, unfortunately, is not so everywhere. There are forces in the country--they are trying to invest Solidarity as well--that have a stake in destabilization and pay homage to the slogan "the worse it is, the better," keeping an eye on political goals which are often antisocialist. WE MUST BUILD UP RECIPROCAL TRUST TO BETTER UNDERSTAND EACH OTHER AND, CONSEQUENTLY, TO BE ABLE TO MORE SPEEDILY AND MORE CORRECTLY SOLVE OUR VITAL PROBLEMS.

We agree that we should generally introduce the 5-day week as provided for by the Jastrzebie accord. However, social views about a shorter workweek differ crucially. Coalmining supplies much proof that the issue is complicated. The present daily output of coal amounts to about 600,000 tons. GIVEN SUCH AN OUTPUT IN THE COURSE OF A 5-DAY WEEK, ANNUAL COAL PRODUCTION WOULD AMOUNT TO 150 MILLION TONS, ABOUT 50 MILLION TONS LESS COMPARED WITH 1979 AND ABOUT 43 MILLION LESS THAN LAST YEAR. RESULTS FOR THE ECONOMY WOULD BE APPALLING: THE EXPLOITATION OF OUR PRODUCTION POTENTIAL WOULD DETERIORATE AND LARGE CUTS IN ENERGY AND IN COAL FOR THE PEOPLE WOULD OCCUR. THE SAME COULD BE SAID ABOUT OTHER KINDS OF MINING, ABOUT THE FACTORIES THAT PRODUCE COMPONENT PARTS FOR OTHER FACTORIES AND ABOUT OTHER SECTORS OF THE ECONOMY. UNDER THE PRESENT DIFFICULTIES IN RAW MATERIALS, FUEL AND COOPERATIVE PRODUCTION, AN IMMEDIATE SWITCHOVER TO THE 40-HOUR WORKWEEK WOULD RESULT IN CRUCIAL CURBS ON THE PRODUCTION OF RAW AND OTHER MATERIALS AND OF GOODS IN SHORT SUPPLY IN OUR COUNTRY, THE PREMIER SAID. [paragraph continues]

This would inevitably worsen the production potential of the processing industries, result in a general and considerable decrease in our industrial production and badly affect the market situation and living standards.

Knowing its responsibilities, the government must rely on hard economic facts and on actual resources. That is why, J. Pinkowski said, we have concluded that the issue of shorter working hours should be solved gradually. We have worked out two proposals in that regard which can be implemented depending on the specifics of individual branches of industry. Mining has its own development specifics and must be treated in a particular way because it is heavy and most responsible work. That is why it is necessary to analyze all the aspects involved in shortening working hours in order to find the correct solution, one that will enable miners to enjoy their right to rest and recreation and to produce the required amounts of coal. Saving that, J. Pinkowski stressed that 188 million tons of coal this year is the minimum amount but if we want to meet all the needs of the economy, to honor our long-term export contracts and keep advantageous foreign markets, we must have more coal.

HOW THEN TO ENSURE NECESSARY COAL PRODUCTION AND NECESSARY REST FOR MINERS? IT IS CERTAIN THAT MINERS SHOULD NOT WORK SUNDAYS, A RULE THAT SHOULD NEVER BE ABUSED. BUT WORK-FREE SATURDAYS MAKE IT NECESSARY TO SUITABLY ORGANIZE WORK ON THE OTHER DAYS OF THE WEEK. EXPERTS TELL US THAT THIS WOULD INVOLVE AN 8-HOUR WORK DAY, BUT SINCE THIS WILL NOT BE ENOUGH TO ENSURE THE NECESSARY COAL PRODUCTION, WE HAVE TO SEARCH FOR OTHER POSSIBILITIES IN WORK ORGANIZATION, TECHNICAL PROGRESS, INCREASED MANPOWER AND SO ON. REGULAR PERFORMANCE OF THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS OF PRODUCTION ENTERPRISES DEPENDS ON MINING PRODUCTION. THE JOBS OF MILLIONS AND MILLIONS OF PEOPLE, THE HEATING AND LIGHT IN OUR HOMES AND SUCCESS OF ANIMAL BREEDING ALSO DEPEND ON MINING.

ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT, THE PREMIER APPEALED TO MINERS TO VOLUNTEER TO WORK ON SATURDAYS OR TO ORGANIZE THEIR WORK IN SUCH A WAY AS TO ENSURE THAT MINES PRODUCE MORE COAL AND THAT MINERS ENJOY EXTRA REST DAYS. Do not regard this request as yet another appeal to your sense of high responsibility. Many such appeals were addressed to you in the past. Regard the request as an expression of the expectations of the millions and millions of Polish families to have their conditions improved. Today much depends on coal. Think of ways to increase coal production without abusing your right to recreation, your strength and your health. I AM READY TO COME HERE AGAIN TO MEET WITH YOU, J. PINKOWSKI ASSURED THE MEETING, TO FINALLY SETTLE THIS ISSUE AFTER DISCUSSIONS WITH THE WORKFORCES SO THAT THE MINERS KNOW HOW TO ORGANIZE THEIR WORK THIS YEAR AND SO THE ENTIRE NATIONAL ECONOMY IS TOLD HOW MUCH COAL IT CAN EXPECT.

WALESA VISIT TO ITALY CONCLUDES 19 JANUARY

Meeting With TU Leaders

AU162010 Rome ANSA in English 1915 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] Rome, 16 Jan (ANSA)--Lech Walesa, the leader of Poland's first independent union "Solidarnosc" met in a Rome moviehouse today with Italian union leaders and militants.

Walesa has been in Italy for four days at the invitation of the united CGIL-CISL-UIL labor federation.

He was given a thunderous welcome by some 4,000 people in the movie theatre today. Many in the crowd were members of the Polish community in Italy.

Walesa said he felt so much at home here that he wondered if he was in Rome or in Poland. He then went on to outline the line followed by his union and stressed the differences in the Italian and Polish situations. However, all workers have had to struggle against management, be it that of private owners or that of the state, he said. For this reason "we all have common interests" he stressed.

Walesa underscored the principles of equality and human solidarity which inspire Solidarnosc and recalled his own Roman Catholic faith.

"There are both believers and non-believers in our union" he said, "and for this reason we do not ask to build churches". "However if churches came to be lacking in the country, we would ask to build them" he added.

As to the current situation in Poland, the Solidarnosc leader said that "we are first and foremost Poles, and only secondly union men". "The welfare of our nation comes first and we do not want to damage it". As to Solidarnosc relations with workers who do not belong to the union, Walesa said that "we have always said we do not want to make anyone happy through force". However, if anyone can do better they are welcome to do so and it would be "our victory" as well, he added.

CGIL Secretary Luciano Lama said that the Gdansk accords marked a historic movement for Poland. The labor leader recalled that Italian unions had clearly come out against any form of outside interference in Poland. "Our position refers not only to military intervention but also to political pressure from other countries" Lama said. "It is our deep conviction that the solution to Poland's internal problems rests with Poles and only with Poles" he emphasized. CISL Secretary Pierre Carniti said that Solidarnosc achievements were historic events and added, "wherever in the world a gain is made for liberty, all the world's workers are strengthened." UIL Secretary Enrico Ravizza said that todays meeting showed that the struggle for liberty creates links with every sincere, democratically-minded person.

Warsaw on Activities, Remarks

LD190222 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 18 Jan 81

[Text] Sunday was the last day of the visit to Italy of the delegation of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity. Lech Walesa and the members of his delegation participated in the morning mass celebrated by Pope John Paul II in his private chapel in the Vatican. Later they were the pope's guests for breakfast.

During the day, the delegation toured Rome and afterwards went to Assisi. On Saturday, a press conference was held by the Solidarity delegation at which Lech Walesa evaluated the implementation of the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie accords and stated that a great deal has already been done, considering that it was less than 5 months ago that the accords were signed.

Not all points of the agreements have been implemented yet but one cannot demand too much when realizing how much has been done. It is also necessary to be patient, Walesa said, and to understand the existing difficulties and to strive to surmount them.

Rome Press Conference

AU171611 Rome ANSA in English 1550 GMT 17 Jan 81

[Text] Rome, 17 Jan (ANSA)--In his first press conference in a Western nation, Polish union leader Lech Walesa took pains to spell out carefully and clearly that "Solidarnosc" is a labor organization with no political aspirations and independent of both the Church and state. He said that Solidarnosc still had a long way to go, but that the very fact that it existed at all was already an important victory.

Walesa said that the new union was realistic in its aims and did not want to make any demands that could harm Poland. All problems must be settled within the country itself, he added. Asked about the risks of any eventual foreign interferen-e, Walesa replied that "we have always said we are for socialism and therefore, there is no basis for any interference". At another point in the interview, he said that Poland exists under very specific and lasting geopolitical conditions. It is within these conditions that we want to change labor's representation, he said. Solidarnosc is a very important factor of social control which did not exist before. "Only in this sense can a change of model be spoken of," he added. Walesa admitted that the experiences of 1970 had been useful to the birth of the new union. He stressed that experience was important to the formation of human awareness. The union leader repeatedly stressed during his visit here that the interests of Poland were more important than the union's interests.

"Our aspiration is to introduce a new order to live better, but a very long time will be necessary before this can be accomplished," he said.

Walesa voiced confidence that a solution would be found to the question of a five-day work week. As to farmers, he said Solidarnosc would propose changes that would imply a change in present legislation.

He said that Solidarnosc planned to limit the use of strikes as a weapon as much as possible. He clarified the fact that point five of the Gdansk accords provided for the union to rule on the destination of investments in the centralized planning system. This, however, did not mean co-management, he stressed.

As to relations with other Polish unions, Walesa said that "we want them to remain but their survival is not our problem." He noted that 90 percent of the workers belong to Solidarnosc. He said that his union wanted a constructive competition with the others.

Walesa once again stressed the great importance his meeting with the pope had had for him personally, as well as the contacts he had had with the Italian CGIL-CISL-UIL union federation. He said it was still too soon to evaluate the results of his visit.

Further on Press Conference

LD171212 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1130 GMT 17 Jan 81

[Text] Numerous questions were aksed at a crowded press conference held by the chairman of the Solidarity trade union who confirmed its policy--prudence in political questions and firmness in trade union ones.

[Unidentified correspondent] Now Walesa says that [words indistinct] the Solidarity actions do not concern only Poland and its Eastern friends whose embrace, he repeated, threatens to be too strong; not only the Church [as heard]. The visit to the pope, he said, was the first reason for his trip, which was not only to visit our trade unions with which, he said, there is a perfect understanding. The interest in (?Solidarity), in a way, involves the whole world because journalists from Sweden, Brazil, France, Greece and many other countries asked him questions to report to their readers. Regardless of where they come from the questions are more or less the same and thus, therefore, also the answers--that the Poles live in very precise and lasting political and geographic conditions, Walesa said, and it is within these conditions that Solidarity has to operate, increasing the benefits for the population, defending the law and trying to improve it where it is weak. This was Lech Walesa, prudent in political questions and firm, resolute and hopeful in trade union ones. As for his visit to Italy, I arrived tired, he said, [words indistinct].

Conclusion of Visit

LD191432 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Excerpt] The Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity delegation, led by Lech Walesa, has ended its visit to Italy.

SOLIDARITY REPRESENTATIVES, RADOM VOIVODA INTERVIEWED

LD161416 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1900 GMT 15 Jan 81

["Our Meetings" program recorded in Radom with unidentified interviewer, unidentified Solidarity workers' representatives from the Radom region and (?Wawrzyniec Pietruszka), Radom voivoda--date not given]

[Text] [Unidentified apeaker] We represent the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions [NSZZ] Solidarity in Radom. We are releasing our communique at a different time than usual. We had to do this due to the situation.

As we reported yesterday, we have received from the deputy voivoda of Radom a letter pertaining to our information center. We recall the content of this letter:

Radom Voivoda, Radom, 13 January 1980. Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] of the NSZZ of the Radom region in Radom.

I categorically demand the immediate liquidation of the illegally installed loudspeaker system at the building which used to house the voivodship Central Council of Trade Unions [WRZZ] on 9 Moniuszko Street.

At the same time I register my resolute protest against the MKZ of the NSZZ Solidarity issuing communiques that slander voivodship authorities. [signature not given]

[Voivoda] Right from the outset, from the moment when MKZ Solidarity was set up here; well, you gentlemen have come to me to introduce yourselves and you have also presented a number of demands. I must say it is rather late but I was prepared to resolve these issues and, essentially, all the issues presented by them have been resolved more or less to their liking.

[Unidentified speaker] What were these issues?

[Voivoda] Well, the first issue was one of the premises. They told me where they would like it to be. Well, naturally I was prepared for something else but since this was their wish, I made things easier for them and they got the premises they wanted. They suggested that cars be made available to them. After a few weeks I gave them a car. I could not have done it right away because I did not have one ready. They raised the matter of possibly publishing in the press. Even though this does not fall within the scope of my powers, since the press is not subordinate to me, I nevertheless commenced talks with editorial offices to make it possible to publish union communiques in the local press. Another matter is to install a telephone. A telephone was installed right away without fuss. There were also a number of other matters. For the next few weeks gentlemen from Solidarity came to me with a number of other matters. I tried to solve them too.

A certain incident took place in mid-November when a sit-in strike took place in the old premises of the WRZZ--not the whole building, since WRZZ did not have a whole building at its disposal. It is a state building, housing a few institutions.

[Interviewer] Well, how did it happen? You say that apparently they were given premises?

[Voivoda] Of course, they got their premises. Let me use dates here, because it is important. On 15 November at 1300, or, rather, after 1300, we ended a meeting at which the matter of premises was raised again since they came to the conclusion that the premises made available to them were already too cramped. I could not solve the matter on a Saturday, after working hours. Therefore I arranged with them to return to the matter on Wednesday, since on Monday and Tuesday I was going to participate in a session of one of the commissions belonging to the reform committee. I was invited there to have talks and I told them as much.

It was at the same meeting that we arranged to meet, also on Wednesday, with the first secretary, that I would also take part in it and that all the matters would be examined. Well, on my return I learned that already on Monday they had cancelled the meeting with the first secretary. As for Wednesday--on that day, at about 1200, I received a message conveyed to me personally. It said that if by 1300 hours I failed to make premises available to them, they would occupy the WRZZ premises. In the meantime I learned that these premises had, in fact, been taken from 1000. Well, I have to say this--it was a clear attempt at pressuring me; an attempt that had nothing in common with normal procedures in cases such as these.

Of course, to take the steam out of the situation, we agreed to give them, apart from those premises, five rooms in the old WRZZ. A whole number of other conditions for putting an end to that strike was voiced. As a matter of fact these were small conditions, ones that should not cause any conflict between us. However, I have to say that not all of them pertained to the voivodship authorities. There was, for instance, the matter of reemploying three Solidarity members, sacked from workplaces. In one of them the conflict is still going on today, since Solidarity itself does not want that person to be reemployed.

Apart from that I personally talked with the management of these workplaces so that they reemploy these people for the common good; not because they are in the right, but because calm is important [words indistinct]. The matter of having and using a teleprinter was raised since there was one in the WRZZ building. There was also the matter of using the radio broadcasting center [radiowezel]. Even though I myself signed this over to them, so to speak, to enable them to use the radio broadcasting center, one has to say that we have had to bear the huge costs of maintaining this radio broadcasting center. It was eliminated. No institution could make use of it. It really is expensive. We eliminated it within the framework of the savings program introduced for the administration. So, all right, one can say that in this one matter we failed. But we ourselves had to give up all that is connected with the doubtful value of broadcasting some kind of noise to people on the streets during the day.

So, in fact, these are all the issues. Here we did not fail, we coped. We did have further contacts. Other issues were raised. I must say that, knowing the people I deal with, knowing that any kind of incomplete solution to a problem will give rise to some kind of a conflict, I did try--and continue to do so--not to give them any reasons of this kind. More than that: At conferences with directors of workplaces I did say that everything within the confines of the law should be made available for Solidarity. I did say that no action of any kind should be embarked on against Solidarity members just because they happen to be members. They were very much afraid of this at the beginning. Now, let us say, everyone got used to the fact that this is a mass organization... [interrupted in mid-sentence]

[Interviewer] And a legal one, too.

[Voivoda] And a legal one so that there is, so to speak, no reason to be afraid of such actions. But, at the beginning, they themselves nurtured such fears.

[Interviewer] Mr Voivoda, in recent days the dialogue with Solidarity has undergone some disruptions. What is the matter?

[Voivoda] I do not know whether it was dirupted, because members of the leadership of the voivodship office are maintaining contacts with the leadership of the (?montazet) enterprise, perhaps at a somewhat different level. But what was in fact disrupted was perhaps linked with the fact that the gentlemen from Solidarity adopted a resolution, among others, about removing me from the post of voivods, charging me with matters which never took place, and of which I do not have to be ashamed of or explain because I have not done anything wrong. But there is the request that I should attend a meeting of Solidarity in Radoskor [Radom leather works], where I was expected to be judged on the events in 1976.

The form of this "invitation" is quite interesting. I have it here and I will read it: The MKZ, NSZZ Solidarity, Radom area calls upon the citizen voivoda of Radom to present himself on 8 January, at 1700, in the hall of Radoskor for a plenary meeting of delegates.

The agenda of the meeting provides for the presentation of charges by the commission for the rehabilitation of workers and the people of the Radom area against the voivoda of Radom.

[Unidentified speaker] I suppose you did not use the invitation?

[Voivoda] You understand that I could use an invitation so formulated. But returning to the matter, you know that like every man, I am sorting out my thoughts. I am sorting my biography, my actions. I also have many thoughts of my own on the subject of my role in 1976 and not because I am conceited, or that I may perhaps be speaking through some kind of megalomania, but truly, I do not have anything that I should blame myself for.

[Other unidentified speaker] Mr Chairman, I have the impression that the main basis for the conflict which occurred in Radom between the new trade union Solidarity and the local voivodship authorities is to account for the events that took place in June 1976.

[Unidentified speaker] Such a basis exists because the same people who are at present holding the top posts in Radom Voivodship were holding the same posts during the events of 1976, and so far they have not given a concrete answer on what their role was in those events.

[Voivoda] If such an answer had been given by every one of these people to say what role he did play, what decisions he made then, what his attitude was, the picture....[sentence not completed]

[Unidentified speaker] If one could find that he was not guilty then there would be no conflict? [Passage indistinct]

[Voivoda] I spoke to the people twice from the window, from the window of the hall of the committee, when the committee was already occupied by participants in the demonstration. But unfortunately, talks on this subject were very difficult. Every formulation put forward was received with whistling. Dialogue was not possible because the feelings ran so high. One cannot therefore make accusations that no one would talk with the people. On the contrary, we tried all the time to find a solution in order to avoid any kind of dramatic events. No one wanted these events.

[Unidentified speaker] And the other accusations?

[Other unidentified speaker] The shops were broken into, and cars were burned in the town by functionaries of the citizens militia in civilian clothes. Solidarity has a film and photographs confirming this.

First of all, I would like this film, these photographs to be shown on television, to show that we have such proof.

[Voivoda] Do we really have photographs of people who, for example, took part in looting shops? We have these proofs. We can show them and then see who it was--was it militiamen? But we have this view: All provocateurs, the most aggressive participants in the events who took part in looting, in arson--they have been judged and punished. But regarding all the others, we decided that quite often because of emotions of the day, often as a result of finding themselves accidently amidst groups of people participating in demonstrations--they might have participated in looting of shops. Shall we punish them because for the first time they found themselves there by accident, or perhaps even looted the shops and broke shop windows?

We decided not to do that and we want to put the case unequivocally. We shall not use names because this would be an additional punishment for these people who 5 years ago--because it will soon be 5 years--often, perhaps quite by accident, found themselves in such a situation. Today, these are most certainly people who think differently, who also appraise the situation differently.

[Unidentified speaker] Why should we do so? Only because unfortunately in our MKZ Solidarity leadership there are those who, in this way, would like to use this to search for the explanation of the situation.

[Other unidentified speaker] Here is another accusation, which additionally confirms the direction this is moving toward. Regarding managers of shops selling alcoholic beverages, voivodship authorities issued an instruction that alcoholic beverages should deliberately be put out into the street on that day, at the gates, in all streets.

[Unidentified speaker] I do not know what to say. It is a fact that many young people from the social margins, who also mixed with workers in the streets, took advantage of the occasion, of the emotions and events, to break into shops selling alcoholic beverages. Many got drunk. In the voivodship committee there were many such people. Perhaps that is why we were not able to get along with them because they created the "tone" to what was happening.

[Presumably voivoda] How can one reply to such an accusation? Thousands of people live here in Radom and thousands of them took part in these events. Please, let us ask them for their views. Let us ask the managers of the shops: Did they put cases of bottles of alcoholic beverages out into the streets? Can we use such arguments?

[Unidentified speaker] For example, during the events, six persons were murdered, including Father (?Hubert Kozlarz) who died as the result of being beaten severely by citizens militia men.

[Presumably voivoda] To my mind those who make these accusations should have been made to account for them and the issue can be put like this:

These days courage is cheap. Today people are not afraid of making accusations, especially when they have proof, when they know that their accusations are justified, regardless of who the person is they are accusing. If these things did not happen, then these people, then the graves of those who were allegedly murdered would today be places of pilgrimage and their names widely known throughout Europe. Can this serve to clear up genuinely the matters which took place at that time?

[Unidentified speaker] Another matter: Within the area of the town several corpses were found abandoned in sacks used on the railroads.

[Presumably voivoda] I do not even know how to answer this; (?even if a single corpse) had been found it would have been known throughout Europe; the family would have tried to find out who was guilty [words indistinct]. But these matters are being taken up, they are being publicized and rumors are being spread by means of loudspeakers. Why? to agitate public opinion?

[Presumably voivoda] (?This is not the place) to reply to the accusation that the guilt for June events is borne by (Prokopiak), (Mozgawa), (Mackowski), that is, precisely the voivoda and the militia commander. It is an issue which it is not up to us to resolve. I can only say one thing. On that day every step we took was considered carefully, every decision of ours was made after much consideration because we realized what consequences would follow those decisions. I must say that, in everything we did, one thing was foremost in our minds: We shall never use arms. The militia which we had to send to intervene because cars were being set on fire, shops being robbed, buildings being set on fire--among them the offices of the voivodship committee--went into the streets armed with batons and shields--those were their weapons. They carried no guns; a militiamen could not even carry a gun in his pocket. It was simply our view that in street clashes--and after all, that is what it was--people react in different ways, especially nervously, and if they carry arms, a single shot is fired and tragedy results. But there were no shots fired because we all were trying to resolve that great social conflict in June on the basis of reaching consensus with people.

There are those who, bearing a grudge against us, want to know why we sent the militia forces into action so late. I think that there is some ground for this grievance. But in my view we did better by sending the militia in later rather than sooner. To put it simply it had been our view throughout that every means should have been used to reach agreement with them.

[Unidentified speaker] Is this your assessment of June 1976?

[Presumably voivoda] Yes, this is how I see it. There are also the accusations dealing with the organization of a protest meeting; I was supposed to organize that meeting personally; people came from neighboring voivodships; I am being accused of having failed to address the meeting or even to say anything. Perhaps I will have an opportunity to say something on this subject sometime, perhaps someone will write something about it. But I would like to say that we were opposed to the organization of a meeting in the form of the kind of rally that was held here.

I did not avoid addressing that meeting just to hide behind other people's backs. Had I been able to speak, then no doubt people would have heard what I wanted to say at that time. Well I do not know whether to take up the issue of the course of those events by raising this kind of subject and by trying to immerse various communities in them; I do not know whether this will help to calm things, to explain matters, whether it will help to bring the situation to normal, or whether the aim here is quite different. I personally do not matter here; the stand I took does not matter. What does matter is that everything that we decide and do should serve our community, the people and the truth. This is why we view this issue in this way, quite a different way from what Solidarity is doing. We do not want to do anything that would make the situation worse, would fan emotions. In our view the way to a solution is through calm, considered action, dialogue, talks; and I think that that will succeed because if we look at the whole multitude of thousands of people who have announced their joining of Solidarity then we can see that in their vast, overwhelming majority they are honest, solid working people.

Today the problem is that at the organizational top of that union there are still people who got there by accident who very often try in their peculiar way to settle matters which, perhaps, have nothing to do with public interest, and I believe that life will give its verdict in favor of everything that is right, honest, and will put an end to, and place beyond the pale all those who act in this way, because the way to deal with the crisis consists of something quite different--it will consist in our cooperation, in our taking up and solving the most urgent social problems. I am sure that we shall be doing this together with thousands of people who belong to Solidarity.

LABOR MINISTER RECEIVES AUTONOMOUS TU COMMITTEE

LD170025 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] Janusz Obodowski, minister of Labor Wages and Social Affairs, has received representatives of the Provisional Coordinative Committee of the Autonomous Trade Unions. Basic socioeconomic problems of the country were examined, including the issue of introducing reduced working time and social minimum [minimum socjalne--presumably meaning minimum acceptable wage level]. The role of science in solving these problems was also examined.

KANIA RECEIVES BRANCH TRADE UNION DELEGATION

LD161844 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the Party Central Committee, today received a delegation of the Coordinating Commission of the Branch Trade Unions led by its chairman, Albin Szyszka. The representatives of the trade union Coordinating Commission submitted a report on the present state of their activities and the plans for the further work of the branch trade unions. In the course of the conversation the intentions of the trade unions concerning improvements in the living conditions of the working people and the studies conducted with regard to the cost of living were described. The question of the participation of trade unions in the solution of other urgent social problems of the working people was also discussed.

NEW STUDENT ORGANIZATION REGISTRATION IMPLEMENTED

LD170022 Warsaw PAP in English 2025 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Jan (TANJUG)--The "Dziennik Ustaw" Official Gazette No. 1 1981 carries a regulation by the minister of science, higher education and technology on student organizations. The order, whose draft was prepared in collaboration with the NSZ (Independent Student Association) and the SZSP (Socialist Union of Polish Students), spells out new principles for the registration and activity of student organizations.

In accordance with the order, having acertained that the statutes of the organization do not contravene the laws in force and in consultation with the ministers concerned who supervise the work of universities, the minister of science, higher education and technology registers student organizations of a national scope. University student organizations are registered by their rectors on similar principles. The code of administrative procedure is applicable to cases judged on the basis of this order.

The Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology reports that an application for the registration of the NSZ National Founding Committee was submitted today.

JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION WORKERS MEET IN KRAKOW

LD172218 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 17 Jan 81

[Text] The National Forum of employees of the Justice Administration has met in Krakow today. Some 200 lawyers, judges, advocates and public prosecutors from all parts of the country were present.

The meeting was organized by the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity of Employees of the Administration of Justice. Those present discussed, among other things, the judges' self-government. A proposal was made for establishing the post of investigating magistrate and a commission was appointed for drafting a social project for amendments and codification in the sphere of penal law.

The Nestor [reference to Greek mythological character, wise King Nestor of Pylos] of Polish scholars in the field of law, Professor Wladyslaw Wolter from the Jagiellonian University, was elected chairman of the commission.

TRYBUNA LUDU ON WARSAW JOURNALISTS UNION PLENUM

AU161357 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Jan 81 p 3

[Text] PAP--The 2-day plenum of the Warsaw branch of the Association Polish Journalists ended in Warsaw on 8 January.

The delegates, representing some 5,000 Warsaw journalists--the largest such community in the country--adopted a resolution at the end of candid discussions and elected new authorities. They also examined the main duties of journalists and their proefessional organization against the background of the most important social, political and economic problems facing the country and the present changes existing in various spheres of life.

The 50-strong council of the Warsaw branch, the Rules Committee, the comradely court and the Control Commission were elected by secret ballot. Prior to that, Jacek Kalabinski was elected chairman of the branch. A closed meeting of the branch council elected the Warsaw branch administration by secret ballot. Ernest Skalski and Maciej Wierzynski were elected deputy chairmen and Oskar Sobanski was elected secretary.

The discussion continued on the second day when delegates representing various communities spoke of the events in Poland and stressed the responsible role of journalism in consolidating positive changes and in combating what is not conducive to renewal. [paragraph continues]

Against this background, they discussed the conditions necessary to ensure that journalists do their duty toward society completely and honestly, and help to build bridges between the government and the people. They also discussed various issues connected with the journalistic profession, paying special attention to the needs of small editorial boards, including enterprise editorial boards, of which there are over 30 in Warsaw. Frequent references were also made to the social and living problems of the journalistic community and to the difficulties facing young journalists.

The discussion produced some 80 proposals which will be used by the council and administration of the Warsaw branch in their work. It was decided that the delegates' mandates for the present plenary session will be extended until the new session.

The session's programmatic resolution is a synthesis of the views expressed during the discussion. It expresses full support for the decisions and resolutions of the recent extraordinary congress of delegates of the Association of Polish Journalists. The Warsaw authorities, the resolution states, should do their best to help improve the quality of mass media work and genuine participation in the country's life since Warsaw mass media sets an example for local mass media.

The resolution stresses the duty to actively participate in implementing the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements and the changes initiated by the sixth and seventh Central Committee plenums. That will be demonstrated, among other things, by the journalists' participation in discussions on public issues prior to the ninth congress. At the same time, the resolution expresses the wish for cooperation with all independent creative communities.

The resolution also draws attention to the journalists' working and living conditions, to ethical duties and to the need to observe the basic rules of polemics and the issuance as soon as possible of the legal acts determining the conditions for professional work: the press law, the publishing law and the law on limiting censorship.

Jozef Klasa, head of the Central Committee Press, Radio and Television Department, discussed his impressions of the session. Among other things, he stressed that the process of socialist renewal is really a process that requires time, persevering efforts, nor infrequently struggle and, above all, wisdom. Genuine partnership and cooperation in creating conditions to prevent a recurrence of conflicts should play a crucial role in solving the crisis that is still going on in our country. We are all learning such partnership and the party appeals to journalists to promote it, expecting from them constructive and considered cooperation. The party, J. Klasa said, expects that the journalists will help it to solve various problems and to build a program for the country's development in keeping with the people's most vital aspirations. It expects them to do this especially in the present difficult situation and during preparations for the ninth congress.

LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED IN KIELCE

LD152056 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] On the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the liberation of Kielce region, which is commemorated today, special festivities took place. Representatives of the region laid wreaths and flowers at the national memorials and at the cemeteries of Soviet Army soldiers.

A plenary session of the Kielce Voivodship Committee of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Independence took place today. It was attended by the chairman of the Supreme Council of the Union, Division Gen Mieczyslaw Moczar, and chairman of the Executive Committee of the Union, Wlodziemierz Sokorski. Thirty ex-combatants were decorated with the Knight's Cross of the Order of Poland Reborn. The plenary session elected the chairman of the Kielce voivodship committee of the Union. The post was entrusted to Leon Pajak, former defender of Westerplatte and a prominent public leader.

PINKOWSKI ADDRESSES KARLINO OPERATION WORKERS

LD180035 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 17 Jan 81

[Excerpts] We are now broadcasting a report on the meeting between the supreme authorities and those who took part in the Karlino operation.

[Begin recording of unidentified reporter] On 17 January 1981 a solemn meeting begins in the offices of the Council of Ministers during which awards will be made for services rendered in the rescue operation in Karlino. Taking part in the meeting are Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Jozef Pinkowski, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Tadeusz Grabski, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Vice Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski; Aleksander Kopec, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Mieczyslaw Glanowski, minister of mining; Wojciech Jaruzelski, minister of national defense; Miroslaw Milewski, minister of internal affairs; and Henryk Pruchniewicz, minister of the chemical industry. Also present are Roman Sumbatov, deputy RSFSR minister of geology; Zdzislaw Dembowski, president of the Central Geology Office; Boris Aristov, USSR ambassador; and Jozsef Garamvolgyi, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Jozef Pinkowski, the Council of Ministers chairman, is about to speak now.

[Begin recording] I would like, on behalf of the leadership of the party and the government to thank you sincerely for your report on the completion of the rescue operation and, above all, for this. This was not an easy job. For 34 days, in difficult winter conditions, in the frost, snow and mud, you struggled with the elements in order to harness them, risking your health and sometimes your lives. All the time you were working as fast as possible to put out the fire, and not just to put out the fire, but also to prevent an ecological catastrophe and to end your work in such a way that the exploitation of oil [words indistinct] could take place as quickly as possible.

The whole community watched your work with great hopes and was always with you. The cooperation of the Soviet specialists, along with the cooperation of the Hungarian specialists in the first stage of the operation, where the plan was worked out, made it possible to develop a good plan. One can already say today that this is an achievement of joint Polish-Soviet-Hungarian technological thought.

The Soviet comrades have cooperated with our oil miners and geologists for quite some time now, and this example of containing the oil eruption here at Daszewo is yet another contribution to the fruitful cooperation between Polish and Soviet geologists. I thank you, dear Soviet comrades, sincerely.

I would also like to convey my thanks to the Hungarian specialists through the ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic, Comrade Garamvolgyi. Everybody's work was full of self-sacrifice, devotion and great efficiency. Thanks to this, the work ended in success.

I would like to thank the soldiers and officers who significantly contributed to harnessing the elements. I sincerely thank the firemen and militiamen. As for the results, that is how much oil Poland is going to get out of this borehole, according to the information conveyed by you, it is too early yet to talk about it. One must be cautious and reserved. But, I would like to say that any amount of oil gained will count. Poland has a richness of raw materials--hard coal and lignite--but she also consumes large amounts of liquid fuels and natural gas. The processing of oil in Poland amounts to about 16 million tons per year while our own extraction of oil amounts to only 300,000 tons. We can satisfy the needs of the country at the current level thanks to the fact that we receive, on very advantageous terms, large supplies of oil from the Soviet Union via the friendship pipeline. We also receive supplemental supplies of natural gas. The needs of our country will grow so therefore, anything extra really counts.

Your work, dear comrades, the work of geologists and oil miners, demonstrated that our soil still hides many a secret in it. I can assure you that the government will do everything to intensify prospecting and mining work so that we can assess our resources better and use them better, in particular regarding oil and gas prospecting. Once again I thank you all sincerely. The Council of State has awarded high state decorations to those persons who demonstrated outstanding merits during the rescue operation. [end recording] [passage indistinct]

[Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1230 GMT on 17 January carries a report on the meeting adding that:

["Meanwhile, at the Krzywoploty oil rig near Karlino, over 1,300 tons of oil had been extracted by early this morning. The first train to leave Karlino yesterday afternoon carried 774 tons of crude oil to the Trzebinia-Siersza refinery. The next train will leave Karlino tonight and there are already nine railroad tankers full of oil, and a further six tankers are being filled with crude oil to complete the load."]

PINKOWSKI SPEAKS TO PARISH EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

LD190158 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 18 Jan 81

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 18 Jan (PAP)--A meeting took place yesterday in the Council of Ministers building between Council of Ministers Chairman Jozef Pinkowski and a group of several dozen parish executive officers.

At the end of the meeting a speech was made by Jozef Pinkowski, who stressed that the central authorities--the government--attached great importance to the strengthening of the parish as the center of economic and social life. The joint decision of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers has widened the authority of local units of government. What is at stake now is the transmission of these just decisions down to the parishes and a proper settlement of relations between the representative organs--the people's councils.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers emphasized the importance of close cooperation between the heads and executive organs of parishes and rural self- government elements, in order to help the self-government system to develop locally and the necessity to take steps to strengthen this system of self-government and use more effectively all means and initiatives available. All of us, said J. Pinkowski, should be interested in strengthening self-government. The basis for the development of self-government is provided by agricultural circles and rural cooperatives.

J. Pinkowski stressed that the importance of strengthening the confidence of private farmers is one of the major factors in the development of agriculture. This should be facilitated by the improvement in the principles of land management. It is also necessary to develop cultural activities in the countryside and expand the work of schools and health establishments.

PEASANTS' SELF-AID CONGRESS CONCLUDES DEBATES

LD162300 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] The debates of the second congress of the peasants' self-aid cooperative movement ended at noon today in Warsaw. Taking part in today's debates were Jerzy Wojtecki, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Roman Malinowski, member of the ZSL Presidium and deputy premier. The result of the 3-day debates of members of cooperatives, debates which were critical, often very critical, but also constructive, is the program of action for agricultural cooperatives for the next few years, a program which defines the role and the tasks of the organization in resolving essential problems connected with developing agriculture and improving services for the rural population.

The congress also adopted a resolution concerning amendments to the statute of the Peasants' Self-Aid Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives which can be described as follows:

Instead of issuing directives and ensuring that they are implemented, the Central Union will now aid cooperatives which are members in implementing economic and socioeducational tasks.

Today the congress elected the Council of Peasants' Self-Aid Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives, which at its first session elected the chairman. Franciszek Dabal, member of ZSL, an activist of the cooperative movement from Rzeszow Voivodship, was elected to the post in a secret ballot.

Also today the council in plenary session set up the Central Council of the Central Union, and Jan Kaminski has again been appointed its chairman.

The second congress of agricultural cooperatives today adopted its third resolution, in which peasants gathered at the debate to appeal to brother workers to give up demands for all work-free Saturdays in 1981. Here is a report on the adoption of this resolution. Professor Franciszek (Kolkusz), chairman of the congress, cooperative activist, is speaking.

[Begin recording] I would like to propose to citizen delegates the adoption of a resolution resulting from an appeal made yesterday by one of the speakers and addressed to the workforces of enterprises and to the working people. This would be Resolution No 3 of the second congress of agricultural cooperatives adopted today, 16 January 1981. I will present the text of this resolution:

The second congress of the Peasants' Self-Aid Agricultural Cooperatives has adopted a resolution which reads:

We, peasants, gathered at the Peasants' Self-Aid Agricultural Cooperatives Congress and representing members of the Peasants' Self-Aid Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives, appeal to you, brother workers, to give up demands for all work-free Saturdays in 1981. Our country finds itself in a very difficult situation and we are, in fact, lacking everything, although it was not through our own fault that such a situation developed, but we have only one fatherland.

We peasants assure you that we will produce more food, but you must produce more agricultural machines, more spare parts and, generally speaking, more means for agricultural production and deliver these to us. This can be guaranteed only through work, honest work. We are not demanding holidays, work-free Saturdays--we are demanding tools for our work, which we need, and which only you can produce. Our soil, when properly tilled, is able to fully feed our nation.

That would be the text of the Resolution No 3. In this connection I would like to ask citizen delegates whether there are any other resolutions, or amendments to this text of the resolution, which I have just presented. [applause]

Thank you. I take it that we have approved the resolution unanimously and the Presidium will ensure that this is reflected in the reports of the mass media. [end recording]

The discussion then continued. Participants stressed that for raising the efficiency of agricultural cooperatives--which fulfill an important role in improving services for more than 6 million on peasant farms and for 16 million inhabitants of villages and towns--is greatly important to ensure freedom of action for this organization.

Referring to the most significant problems raised by delegates during the discussion, Jan Mainski, chairman of the Central Council of the Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives, said in his summary of the 3-day discussions of the congress:

[Begin recording] Citizen delegates, dear guests; in conformity with the demand and proposals, agriculture must have conditions created for it to be able to develop effectively and produce the food needed by the nation. [applause]

What is important here is an increasing supply of means of production, as well as of consumer goods. What matters, too, is that there must be a return to the proper relationship between the cost of production and of prices paid for agricultural products.

The rural areas must also be able to use to the same degree as urban areas the results of the progress of civilization, the goods of our national culture, health services and rest, as well as material and social help for farmers who have gone into well-deserved retirement.

Many of these problems can and should be resolved by our cooperative organization within its own sphere or together with other organizations and institutions working for agriculture and the rural areas.

Agricultural cooperatives, as a self-governing organization, will be taking more decisive steps in defending the interests of their members and of the population they serve, demanding an increase in the supply of means of production, needed by agriculture, in the shape of fertilizers, machinery, fodder, motor transportation, possibilities for investment, of supply and other materials. When signing contracts with farmers for the delivery of products, the cooperatives must guarantee the fulfillment of the services agreed in these contracts. The task of the Central Union will be to ensure that the farmers' interests are fully observed when such contracts are being signed.

We must pay more attention to improving supplies of consumer goods to the rural population, to increasing their variety, and to restoring the market balance. Agricultural cooperatives are a part of the socioeconomic system of our country. It is our duty, as citizens of this state to closely cooperate with organs of state authority, so that there might be consolidated the collective actions aimed at safeguarding the interests of agriculture, of local interests with the group and with general social interests. Hence the proposals resulting from the decisions of the congress, proposals which go beyond our own competence, which will be urgently sent to the government with a request that a decision be made on their early implementation.

It is our joint wish that at the next congress we will be able to declare that the program adopted today has been implemented for the good of the members of the cooperatives, for the good off the whole rural population, and for our national economy.

The Central Council of the central union considers that the implementation of congress resolutions and decisions constitutes its most important duty. [end recording]

Ending my report, I would like to point out that the second congress of the Peasant's Self-Aid Agricultural Cooperatives debated under the slogan: We Will Work in a Self-Governing Way, Thriftily and Effectively.

RURAL SELF-GOVERNMENT HELPS FORM NEW PRINCIPLES

LD181538 Warsaw PAP in English 1409 GMT 18 Jan 81

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Jan (PAP)--The role of rural self-government is steadily increasing in Poland. Owing to its initiative, work has been stepped up on the formulation of new principles of land purchasing, credits for farmers and the system of old age and disability pendions. Its activity has also resulted in decisions significantly increasing the outlays on land betterment and preventing the growth of prices of farming services.

Simultaneously, the powers of farmer's circles have been broadened, and thus as of January 1 of this year the farming development fund has been placed at their disposal.

Apart from that, organizational and structural changes are being introduced within the farmers' circles themselves. Meetings have been held in majority of farmers' circles which adopt new statutes ensuring to them full self-government and broader powers. New units--rural unions of farmers' circles and farmers' organizations--have been called into being.

Rural congresses of the delegates of farmers' self-government are being held throughout the country during which ways to improve the utilization of arable land in Poland is discussed as well as problems connected with the tasks of branch unions and other organizations affiliating farmers.

SEJM COMMISSIONS DISCUSS BUDGETARY PROPOSALS

LD152128 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] The basic stage of the work of the Sejm commission on the draft proposals for this year's plan and budget is drawing to a close. These subjects were discussed today by the Commission on Administration, Municipal Economy and the Protection of the Environment; the Commission on Construction and the Construction Materials Industry; the Commission on Mining, Power Industry and Chemical Industry; and the Commission on Economic Planning, Budget and Finances. So far, several commissions have accepted the proposals put forward by the government, introducing their own admendments to them. In some commissions approaches have been made to the government for certain changes to be made in the proposals. Other commissions have asked for supplementary information to be submitted to them by the ministries concerned before the decision is taken on the adoption of the proposal.

It has been announced that sessions will be held tomorrow by inter-commission program teams dealing with the social policy, investments, food supplies, foreign trade and the state budget. Next week suggestions and proposals deriving from the analyses carried out in commissions and by the teams will be placed on the agenda of the session of the Commission on Economic Planning, Budget and Finances. This commission will hold a session with an expanded membership to study the full extent of the work connected with the proposals and will formulate the attitude of the Sejm deputies to these proposals. This attitude will be presented at the coming session of the Sejm, during which the second reading of the draft plan and draft budget will take place.

Matters related to the next meeting of the parliament were discussed today by the Sejm Presidium, which also acquainted itself with the results of the work carried out so far on the draft plan and draft budget. A decision has been made on the procedure of the work of the Sejm Commission on Complaints and Suggestions set up in November and a discussion was held on the plans for this year's international contacts of the Sejm.

U.S. AMBASSADOR VISITS GDANSK SOLIDARITY OFFICE

LD161436 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] Gdansk, 16 Jan (PAP)--The U.S. Ambassador Francis Meehan stayed in Gdansk. He paid an official visit to the headquarters of the National Coordinating Commission of Solidarity. Views on the situation in Poland and in the Polish trade union movement were exchanged. The ambassador placed wreaths at the monuments to the December victims in Gdynia and Gdansk.

SUNDIC ASSESSES PROSPECTS FOR REAGAN PRESIDENCY

LD171634 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 17 Jan 81

[Text] On Tuesday, 20 January, Ronald Reagan will take over the duty of president of the United States in the White House. Here is a foreign political commentary by Milika Sundic: President Jimmy Carter made his last move before leaving the White House. In a quiet and unassuming way, he took leave from the nation with a message of warning about the danger of nuclear war which will certainly be remembered for as long as such danger exists. To his successor, President-elect Ronald Reagan, he left many problems which he wanted but did not succeed in solving. As is customary, the outgoing President promised full support to the new head of state and wished him success.

Many positive and negative assessments have been voiced about Carter and his policy so far but time will show where his place is in the political life of the United States. In any case, Carter wanted to do more than he could and this, together with the troubles imposed on him, cost him another presidential mandate. During the past 4 years relations between Yugoslavia and the United States were better than ever since the war. Apart from President Tito, great credit for such Yugoslav-American relations goes to Jimmy Carter.

Ronald Reagan takes over his duties on Tuesday. It is said that this will be a spectacle never seen before. In his march on the White House, the American president-elect had shown great skill. He knew how to exploit all the weaknesses of Carter's administration, especially the misfortune with the hostages and Afghanistan. His election staff was also incomparably more skillful than Carter's. Contrary to Carter, Reagan managed to go everywhere and spoke a great deal. His election speeches--although one seldom says during the election campaigns what one really thinks--were received in America with enthusiasm, while the world outside America was increasingly gripped by fear that Reagan would behave like this as president. The personalities chosen by Reagan for his Cabinet, especially the secretary of state, Alexander Haig--general and former commander of the NATO forces in Europe--were in keeping with the policy advocated by Reagan during his election campaign. However, apart from Haig, none of the members of Reagan's Cabinet is so influential that he could bother Reagan or, more decisively, influence the policy he will conduct. Compared with Nixon, for instance, Reagan kept away from overly persistent and ambitious people like Henry Kissinger. Although he was the governor of California, the largest state, Reagan is entering the world of high politics without experience, especially in foreign affairs. It is true that Carter, too, was no better off than Reagan. However, Reagan has other ambitions which are less liked in the world than those of Carter. He favors a powerful and strong America which is influential and present at all meridians, first in everything--including in the economic and military respect. This of course, does not mean that relations between the two superpowers will be worse than they are but, for the world as a whole, this danger exists. The world fears the confrontation between the great just as they fear their agreement-making at the expense of third countries. In both cases this fear is the same.

During the usual hearings in the Senate, Reagan's secretary of state, Alexander Haig, outlined the foreign policy which the new administration will conduct in the next 4 years. He did not say anything unexpected, including his statement that in certain conditions the United States could militarily intervene in the Persian Gulf. This may not happen, perhaps, as there are prospects that the hostage problem will be solved as soon as Reagan takes over, if not sooner.

However, no president of the United States has ever behaved in practical politics as he did as presidential candidate. There is every prospect that Reagan too will not retreat too much from this rule.

In addition to many other countries, Yugoslavia also believes in good and friendly relations with the United States. We have every reason to say that the American president-elect, Ronald Reagan, will also strive for such relations.

KOSTIC MEETS POLISH DEPUTY FINANCE MINISTER

LD162335 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1325 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Jan (TANJUG)--Petar Kostic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for finance, has received Witold Bien, first deputy minister of finance of the People's Republic of Poland, who has led the Polish side of the mixed financial-bank commission which met in Belgrade from 14 to 16 January.

The talks concerned question of further promoting the payments system, the possibilities of setting up a Yugoslav-Polish consortium of banks, as well as some other financial and banking matters in the field of bilateral cooperation.

PORTUGAL'S CUNHAL INTERVIEWED; ARRIVES IN BELGRADE

LD190050 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1836 GMT 18 Jan 81

[Text] Lisbon, 18 Jan (TANJUG)--The Communist Party of Portugal is interested in continuing its all-round and successful development of cooperation with the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. This cooperation started at the time of World War Two, after the heroic people's liberation struggle fought by Yugoslavia's peoples led by Marshal Tito against the fascist occupation, has emphasized Alvaro Cunhal, secretary-general of the Communist Party of Portugal, in an interview with Dragissa Popovic, TANJUG correspondent in Lisbon, before his departure for an official visit to Yugoslavia at an invitation from the LCY Central Committee.

Cunhal arrived in Belgrade this evening.

In his interview, Cunhal evaluated that there is a need just at this moment of striving in the international situation to go for associating the communist and worker parties and progressive movements in general.

Portugal's communists are for full respect for the principles of equality among nations, Cunhal said.

The Communist Party of Portugal is not against traditionally good relations with capitalist countries in Western Eugope, but it is necessary, at the same time, he said, to deepen relations with socialist countries.

Asked for his evaluation of the present moment on the political stage of Portugal after the presidential elections, the leader of Portugal's communists emphasized that Gen. Eanes' reelection was a fine contribution to consolidating the democratic regime in danger.

The democrats and the Communist Party of Portugal try hard to contribute by their efforts to the realization of a full democratic stability in Portugal and to safeguarding the achievements of the April revolution in which the dictatorial regime was overthrown in 1974, Cunhal said.

MINIC STOPS OVER IN LISBON EN ROUTE TO ANGOLA

Lisbon Stopover

LD162341 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2153 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] Lisbon, 16 Jan (TANJUG)--Milos Minic, chairman of the Federal Social Council for International Relations and member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, this afternoon arrived in the Portuguese capital on his way to Angola to pay an official visit at the invitation of the MPLA-Workers Party.

Milos Minic, who will stay in Lisbon 1 day, this evening held a meeting with Melo Antunes, member of the Portuguese Council of the Revolution and chairman of the Constitutional Commission. In a long and friendly conversation, they exchanged views on topical international questions and on cooperation between Portugal and Yugoslavia. The meeting was also attended by Yugoslav Ambassador to Portugal Aleksandar Manetovic.

Tomorrow evening Milos Minic leaves Lisbon for Luanda, the capital of Angola.

Angola Arrival

LD182340 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2049 GMT 18 Jan 81

[Text] Luanda, 18 Jan (TANJUG)--Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and president of the Federal Council for International Relations, arrived this evening at the head of a Yugoslav party delegation on an official visit of several days to the MPLA-Labor Party and the People's Republic of Angola. The Yugoslav party delegation was welcomed at the airport in Luanda by Lucio Lara, member of the Political Bureau and member of the Secretariat responsible for organization of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and by Paulo Jorge Teixeira, member of the Central Committee and minister of foreign relations of the People's Republic of Angola, as well as many other party officials. Dimitrije Babic, SFRY ambassador to Luanda, also attended the welcoming ceremony.

Members of the Yugoslav delegation were also greeted by Yugoslav citizens who are temporarily working in this friendly and nonaligned African country.

"We have come to carry out an exchange of views on bilateral relations and on international issues which are in the sphere of the discussions between Yugoslavia and Angola, both of which belong to the nonaligned movement," Milos Minic said in his statement for the Angolan press.

He recalled that the present fruitful cooperation between the two countries is a continuation of the exceptional relations which existed between the two parties at the time when Agostinho Neto had been at the head of the MPLA. "Yugoslavia achieved close cooperation with the MPLA as far back as the liberation struggle of the Angolan people and later, when Angola achieved independence, this cooperation expanded and deepened in various spheres," Minic said.

LCY PRESIDIUM MEMBER GRLICKOV LEAVES FOR FRANCE

AU181452 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 18 Jan 81

[Text] Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has left for Paris on a brief working visit at the invitation of the French Communist Party Central Committee.

## ZAGREB VIEWS PREPARATIONS FOR 12TH LCY CONGRESS

LD190040 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 18 Jan 81

[Text] The 16th LCY Central Committee session, to be held on Thursday 22 January in Belgrade, will, as expected, adopt the proposal on the basic elements for the preparation of the concept of the ideo-political content and the method of preparing the 12th LCY Congress.

The period of nearly a year and a half which separates us from the congress does not diminish the significance of the intensive activity of all members of the party in preparing this top gathering of Yugoslav communists. In fact, the Central Committee Presidium stresses that in organizing the preparations of the 12th congress, the League of Communists of every republic and of every province and party organizations in the Yugoslav People's Army must be directly and actively involved. The entire membership of the League of Communists, with its active participation in the work and in the democratic debate--as stressed--will contribute directly to arriving at the best and unified attitudes.

Thus, it should be ensured that the proposals of the 12th congress documents are not merely the result of work by party forums alone but the result of broad democratic debate, initiatives, activity and moods of all communists of basic and municipal organizations. It is particularly significant, it is stressed, that the preparations for the forthcoming congresses and conference are organized in such a way as to be truly a component part of the day-by-day political activity by the League of Communists. This implies the maximum mobilization of the membership of the basic organizations and of organs of the League of Communists, of the working class and of the working people for the implementation of the economic stabilization, the construction and more efficient functioning of our economic system, the delegate and the political system of socialist self-management as a whole and the ideo-political strengthening of the League of Communists and its training for action.

During preparations for and at the congress itself, action by the League of Communists should, first and foremost, be directed at strengthening the material position of associated labor, its further self-managing organizational standards and links in order that the decisive role of the working class in the decision-making process on the policy of reproduction and the overall policy of society be achieved.

## LCY SESSION DISCUSSES PEOPLE'S ARMY POLICY

LD161452 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1143 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Jan (TANJUG)--A session of the committee of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA], at which topical questions of cadre policy in the YPA and the tasks of communists were discussed, was held today.

The committee assessed that cadre policy is an object of constant concern, activity and responsibility for the LCY organizations, the headquarters and other subjects. Our armed forces have a cadre which is morally and politically united and expertly equipped to carry out LCY policy successfully under all conditions in the building up of our country's armed forces.

In implementing the positions of the 11th LCY Congress on cadre policy, the LCY organizations in the army constantly influence the socialist self-management orientation and expert ideological and political training of our army's cadre, as well as contribute toward the representation of the unity of class, moral and political work and expert qualities in the realization of cadre policy.

It was emphasized in particular that in carrying out cadre policy one must always, as has been the case up to now, proceed from the fact that the concept of all-people's defense, the character and aims of the socialist self-management development of our society and the tasks of their successful defense require that our army's officers be comprehensive socialist persons, militarily, expertly, ideologically and politically equipped to carry out the tasks of combat construction and the strengthening of the YPA's moral-political unity, as well as those of implementing and continuing to build up the concept of all-people's defense and of commanding successfully their units in the most difficult situations.

At the session it was emphasized that our army has a very rich cadre base. A large number of capable officers are being brought up in military schools, units, headquarters and institutions. It was also said that the consistent realization of the principles and criteria of cadre policy in the army, which the LCY advocates, ensures that the most responsible (?duties) in the YPA are taken up by officers from all national environments and republics and provinces on the basis of their knowledge, work and reputation. In this connection, emphasis was laid on the need for the further development of democratic methods in carrying out cadre policy and the discovery of status and other types of solutions which will evaluate even more the vocation of officer in our armed forces, in accordance with material possibilities and the tasks of constantly strengthening our society's defense and protection.

A positive assessment was made of the role of cadre councils, which exist in all units, commands and institutions in the YPA, and it was emphasized that their role and responsibility in carrying out cadre policy in the army should be further strengthened.

Particular emphasis was laid on the fact that ensuring the most equal possible representation of nations and nationalities, and republics and provinces, in the officer composition of the YPA is the permanent task of LC organizations in the army and the joint concern and responsibility of LC organizations and other subjects in sociopolitical communities in our country.

Emphasis was also laid on the need to promote methods and forms of popularizing the vocation of officer in our army among young people and of ensuring all the conditions which enable young people to achieve social status and affirmation in this vocation, as in other spheres and activities of associated labor.

Emphasis was also laid on the obligation of the LCY organizations in the army to be constantly concerned about the choice, schooling and sending out to war duties of reserve military officers, together with LC organizations and other subjects in society. It was also pointed out that there are tasks outstanding in connection with the further promotion of the status and involvement of civilians in service in the YPA and that the activities of trade union organizations in the army had been strengthened.

The committee gave its full support to the ideopolitical bases of the medium-term plan for cadre development in the YPA for the 1981-1985 period. It was judged that they are in keeping with the conclusions of the 11th LCY Congress on the responsibility of the LCY for the consistent realization of cadre policy in the armed forces as an activity of particular social significance.

At the end of the session, the committee paid tribute to the members of the committee who had retired from service in the YPA for their contribution to building up our armed forces and carrying out the role of the LCY organization in the YPA. New members were elected to replace them.

BUDAPEST INTERVIEWS DEPUTY PREMIER ON ECONOMY

LD171020 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2120 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Reporter Peter Nyardi interview with Yugoslav Deputy Premier Zvone Dragan on Yugoslavia's 1981 economic plan--recorded; Dragan's replies in Serbo-Croatian with superimposed Hungarian translation; date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] The new draft 5-year plan was submitted to parliament this week in Belgrade. Almost at the same time, the Statistical Office published its annual report which revealed that inflation reached 40 percent in Yugoslavia in 1980. The cost of living increased by more than 37 percent. In Yugoslavia, double digit inflation has been far from a novelty for a long time now. After all, it reached 15-17 percent a year in the middle of the 1970's Nonetheless, this has not caused particularly great upset because the population's standard of living has in general increased in line with inflation. In other words, the average person has not markedly experienced the problems. The same cannot be said concerning the economy as a whole, and it is the latter that has borne the burdens. That is the reason for the significant indebtedness to the West in recent years of the Yugoslav economy. According to Yugoslav specialists, this indebtedness is now approaching the point where it is becoming dangerous; what is more, it is gradually becoming a brake on economic development.

What sort of solution were those in charge of the economy able to propose? The government decided on a so-called program of radical stabilization. The essential elements of this program are as follows: a reduction in the incomes of the population, more precisely, bringing wages and work done into proportion with each other; motivating enterprises to export by a radical economic policy, at the same time reducing imports; and forcing industry to produce more cheaply and competitively for the capitalist market. Agriculture was expected to make the country self-sufficient as regards food production. These were, naturally with a certain over-simplification, the plans.

What has been achieved by all this and what can be expected in the current year? This was the topic of my conversation in Belgrade with Zvone Dragan, vice-president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council responsible for economic matters.

[Answer] Everything we planned for 1980 appeared when we decided on it to be rather new, an unaccustomedly radical policy for our country. However, we were forced to do this primarily by our own situation, that is, the slowing down of our economic development and--I am not saying this by way of a defense--to a considerable extent by the changed external circumstances. I emphasize that, among the domestic reasons, in first place was the fact that we have known for years that social consumption is greater than our economic production can secure. In other words, everyone is glad to be better off but this is not counterbalanced by work and quality which could provide the cost of the increased wealth. This is made worse by shortcomings in our economic system and, among other things, the fact that we were late to react to the changed circumstances in the world, to the crisis, the recession. Yet our economy is so open that it feels almost immediately any changes in external circumstances, as well as, naturally, changes in the situation and plans of our partners.

[Question] Under these circumstances, how far are you satisfied with the results achieved last year? After all, the currency was devalued by 30 percent, the standard of living of the population decreased and inflation increased.

[Answer] The economic plan outlined earlier served--at least that is how we planned it--the goal of our country adjusting to the increasingly hard conditions of the world economy. Naturally, we never said we would be able to realize this in the space of one year, without problems, so to speak, easily.

We placed the emphasis on continuity; in other words, on the fact that a process began last year the prupose of which is to enable our economy, within 5 years, to cope with the international economic conditions and that thereby we should be able to link up with the entire world economy without particular losses. For my part, I think the devaluation of the dinar in June last year unexpectedly brought to the surface various shortcomings within the economic system. What is even more important, it demonstrated more clearly than expected the position of our economy in the world. Consequently, in my opinion, we should have employed an even more radical policy following the devaluation, for the elimination of these phenomena. However, this would be easy to misunderstand; more exactly, everyone would immediately think the government intended to reduce the standard of living still further, as well as consumption, and that in general it wished to introduce further restrictions. Although these are indispensable, the truth of the matter is that unless there are changes in work, in production and in the system of production, the other measures will not have any effect. What is more, contrary to the goal, they will exert a harmful influence on the political mood.

[Question] While we are on this subject, in your opinion, to what extent did the standard of living deteriorate in Yugoslavia last year? What does the 40 percent rate of inflation mean for the population? Further, to what extent does it exert an influence on the plans of those in charge of the economy?

[Answer] Last year, the real income of the working population decreased by approximately 10 percent compared with 1979. It was partly because of this and partly becuase of inflation that there was such a great gap this year between the incomes and expenditures of the population. This undeniably surprised people: This sort of thing had not happened in our country for a very long time. Interestingly, however, people are aware of the fact that, generally, the income they receive is considerably higher than what they have genuinly earned. As a consequence, they have saved significant sums and this is why there were no marked reactions to the deterioration in the standard of living. The greatest outrage was brought about--in my opinion justly--by the rather unexpected and significant increase in the price of cars, which amounted to almost 50 percent. In the future we shall endeavor to avoid price increases of this kind.

As for the plans, however, we cannot deviate from the program which has been determined. Thus, we expect to continue to approximate the level of consumption to that of production. This means the standard of living can be improved only by way of more efficient economic activity. However, in the coming period the primary goal is to make up for earlier shortcomings and consequently, for the time being, the goal is to prevent further deterioration of the standard of living and to ensure a continuous supply of the most important goods for the population. What I am thinking here is that there should not be shortages of such goods as medicines, detergents, butter, milk or meat. Believe me, in the present circumstances and on the basis of last year's results, this will be very difficult task. Despite this, I think the workers accept the situation. in fact, they are also aware there is no other option.

[Question] What does the theoretical plan outlined by you amount to in practice? What sort of tasks will you have to solve this year?

[Answer] First of all, we must take a more decisive stand for the realization of everything the government decides. This affects the enterprises above all. We expect them to forget the protection of the often petty, local or republican interests and endeavor to attain integrated action. This would bring several benefits: The domestic market would get a continuous supply of products which are often in short supply; multiple competition within individual branches would cease; and, in this connection, the need to import raw materials would decrease.

By eliminating fragmentation, a more profitable series production could be achieved and external market opportunities could be evaluated more thoroughly. What is most important, enterprises could present themselves in these markets in the most effective form. In my opinion, this is a great potential and usable reserve of Yugoslav industry.

The situation is less good in agriculture; we are not even self-supporting, yet we possess all the objective conditions for this. However, the fact that industry produces expensively and is continuously raising the prices of its products has an effect, what is more, a very direct effect, on agriculture, which consists mainly of private farmers. They also have to increase their prices. I cannot say this is unjustified but it is simply impossible to increase buying-in prices and agricultural prices in general in line with the wishes of the producers. This is why, this year, we were unable to fulfill the plan; what is more, there was a shortfall compared with last year. These facts determine the task. This year, therefore, we should like to motivate the producers to greater performance, in part through price rises but to a much greater extent by way of other, social benefits. I am thinking here of tax advantages. The provision of small machines, artificial fertilizers, seeds and other means of production at favorable rates. This will be one of the most important, if not the most important, task for the current year. Following all this, we expect to be able to reduce the country's debts. This would further stabilize the whole of the economy.

I am aware this will not be easy and that the population will have to undertake a significant part of the tasks. At any rate, I would be satisfied if at the end of 1981 I did not have to report a rate of inflation in excess of 20 percent.

## CROATIA SEEKS TO INVEST IN OTHER REPUBLICS

LD170400 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1442 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] Zagreb, 16 Jan (TANJUG)--The Socialist Republic of Croatia is interested in investing in the development of underdeveloped areas of other republics and the Province of Kosovo on the basis of togetherness and income relations. For such a purpose there must be high quality development programs of mutual interest which will bring together interested organizations of associated labor. Although certain results have already been achieved in including local organizations in stimulating the development of the undeveloped, programs which would yield high income and boost employment are still lacking.

This was emphasized at today's meeting of the Croatian Chamber of Economy which considered possibilities of greater involvement in this field, stemming from the new social agreement on the policy of faster development of the economically underdeveloped republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo during the period until 1985. It was assessed that this agreement opened new opportunities for wider engagement in the development of undeveloped areas, as 50 percent of the allocations for this purpose can be used in the form of associating work and resources of the basic organizations of associated labor on an income basis.

During the period until 1985, Croatia will allocate about 38 billion dinars, for the development of economically insufficiently developed republics and Kosovo, of which 18.5 billion dinars can be engaged through associating work and resources.

Several Croatian work organizations have already established cooperation with organizations in the undeveloped areas, while preparations are underway for several important joint investment projects. Such a program in the field of machine building, for instance, is being offered by Djuro Djakovic of Slavonski Brod to partners in Kosovo.

Podravka of Koprivnica is working with organizations in Kosovo, the Socialist Republic of Macedonia and the Socialist Republic of Montenegro on programs concerned with the production of food and the chemical industry; Jugoturbina of Karlovac will be engaged in Kosovo and in Bosnia-Hercegovina; while Zagreb TPK [steam boiler factory] and several other organizations are interested in cooperation.

It was agreed that it was necessary to offer mutually interesting programs which will bring together several interested organizations. In the energy field, there should be a joint concept applicable to electrical engineering and machine building in Kosovo, where some energy equipment could be produced on the basis of division of labor and specialization. By joint investments, large consumer centers and the tourist economy could contribute to increasing the production of food in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, ensuring market supplies and so on.

## LCY OFFICIAL CRITICIZES OPPOSITION ACTIVITIES

LD170812 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1449 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] Zagreb, 16 Jan (TANJUG)--Nandor Major, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, spoke today on the Zagreb television program "Kultura Scra" [Culture of the Heart] about some topical political issues in culture. At the start of the conversation with Miroslav Lilic, editor of Zagreb television political and information programs, Nandor Major spoke about our cultural policy, in particular the relationship between culture and associated labor. He judged that there had been instances of lagging in the construction of relations of free exchange of labor, but he also expressed the conviction that action would progress more rapidly now that new modes of these relations had been worked out in federal councils.

In answer to a question about groups which want new periodicals and individuals who think that they alone are entrusted with concern for freedom and democracy, Nandor Major said:

"The manifesto of JAVNOST, which is being offered by Ljuba Tadic, arises from the framework of socialist self-management. This periodical is aimed at being a rallying point for our would-be opposition, and [its appearance] would in fact make such opposition legal. Our laws, of course, do not allow the publication of such a periodical. But it is interesting that at the same time as movement is initiated around this periodical from propaganda centers abroad, anti-Yugoslav propaganda centers, pressure is exerted on our country. For example, it is said that there are no human freedoms in the country, that the opposition have announced the end of the peace, demanding political pluralism, and then from some other center it is said that it is nevertheless worth attempting a so-called democratic revolution in the communist world.

"Again, some assert that changes are needed, even inevitable, after Tito's death, and they speak about de-statisation, and I think that this reveals their anticommunist character. They use the term, the concept, which was gained in the same way as when one spoke about de-Stalinization, de-Maoization and so forth. However, it is also interesting that a number of our so-called opposition are among these foreign propagandists. One of them, for example, asserts that in our country self-management is only a slogan, that it is limited by bureaucratic centralism and in this way self-management is destroying itself for the sake of self-management itself. He asserts this in a country in which great decentralization has taken place.

"Another one asserts that between 1950 and 1960 there was the possibility that Yugoslavia might build a socialist democratic society but that, however, the opportunity was missed, and for this he besmirches Comrade Tito. Or, let us say, Ljuba Tadic himself recently stated abroad that in Yugoslavia now, after Comrade Tito's death, there is a dictatorship without a dictator. But of course he did not include this viewpoint in the manifesto for the periodical which he wanted permission to publish. "We have had some more initiatives for starting periodicals, for example in Ljubljana, Rijeka and Skopje. However, these are initiatives of a different character, and discussion is taking place on them."

"Those who launch these periodicals have also advocated certain assertions which cannot be accepted, nor are they truthful. These include, for instance, the assertion that in Ljubljana the Slovene culture and cultural circumstances are bureaucratized, that society is facing re-Stalinization tendencies or, for instance, the assertion that culture is in its ideopolitical aspect guided by the party, or that these signatories have no opportunity to publish their works and among them there are also those who are editors of certain periodicals or newspapers. But though such assertions are made, this does not mean that the periodical is not necessary. In fact, this need is now being discussed. Nobody is too sensitive to criticism. Thus it is not a question of the publication in our country of certain periodicals being refused on account of criticism. On the contrary, criticism is desirable but the question is the position from which this criticism is fostered."

The next question referred to petitions and the collection of signatures. Major replied:

"Yes, there have been several petitions. The number of persons who sign them ranges from 6 to 90, thus, always less than 100. Among the latest petitions was one demanding the amnesty of political prisoners, and one demanding the abolition of some political offenses, which the signatories consider to represent offenses of opinion. In our conditions this becomes one of these forms of opposition activity and there is manipulation too."

"I know that it was precisely with one of these petitions the manipulation took place in Zagreb. Some of the signatories did not even see the text; some, on the other hand, signed their name on a paper which was attached to one text and later this paper was attached to another text. It is important to bear in mind that some people obviously want to create the impression that it is not possible to change things in our country in a regular way, through the institutions of the political system of socialist self-management, but only through excesses. Their obvious aim is to have a number of people involved in these clashes with society, to instill in them the habit of signing anything and everything and to make it an everyday common matter for them to come into conflict with the policy of the League of Communists."

Nandor Major, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, then spoke about some other forms of opposition activity in our country. "Here and there written reference is made to the writers of the regime or verbal reference to some artists who are the official ones. In some polemics standpoints come to the fore which are certainly out of place," Major said.

Speaking about the causes of the confusion created by social criticisms recently in some environments, Major said: "The cause lies in the fact that often it cannot be seen from what position something is being criticized. For instance, both those who are in the opposition and those who are in self-managing positions assert that we have now too much normativeness and apologia in our science." "However, those in opposition consider as nonapologetic only the works, the points of departure of which are outside the self-managing concept worked out at the beginning of the 1970's, while those who are in positions of self-management consider that works which seek creative solutions and which have a critical attitude toward reality along the line of the present principles, are also nonapologetic.

"In organized socialist forces at present two types of errors are often encountered: Either any kind of criticism is avoided or any kind of criticism is apologized for. Our errors, however, backfire; those who blindly defend all present solutions in society are pushing us into sterile dogmatic self-justification while they who are competing in merciless criticism of the present situation, without regard to the position from which they criticize, in fact open up our ranks to those in opposition. Due attention should therefore be paid not merely to social criticism but also to criticism of social criticism, in particular to the development of Marxist criticism" Nandor Major, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said in the Kulture Srca broadcast of Zagreb television.